Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Wendel Allis vs. John ... et al.
Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery, will, in obedience to the decree ... [illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago ... [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago ... [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
Chicago, June 6th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, as Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March ... [illegible]

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, June Term, A. D. 1861. ... [illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861.—In Chancery. ... [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. ... [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago ... [illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI, Fresco and Decorative Painters, ... WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO. ... [illegible]

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE OIL COMPANY, ... [illegible] DEPOT: ... [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: ... $6.00 ... .15 ... 7.00 ... 4.00 ... 1.50 ... 4.00 ... 6.00 ... 10.00 ... 20.00 ... [illegible]
Remittances ... by Registered Letters may be sent ... "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861. NUMBER 293.

Chicago Tribune
FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

THE NEWS.

...ance may be placed upon our ... from the seat of war it is hardly ... another day can pass without ... engagement somewhere in the ... Fairfax Court House.

...Clellan has gone to Virginia to ... of his forces in the western ... State.

...t concerning the brilliant ... of Gen. Lyon at Boonville is ... by his admirable proclamation ... our telegraph column.

[illegible] TO BE REDEEMED.

...ling Convention perfected its ... yesterday, with attendant ... shall live in history. The de... previously adopted, was enrolled ... on parchment, and a provision... ...was chosen with Frank H. ... of Marion for Governor. Wheel... with enthusiasm, and the 20th ... made memorable in Virginia ... Gov. Pierpoint will now, proba... at once a full quota of troops ... the Federal army.

WISCONSIN TROOPS.

...ond Wisconsin Regiment, Col. ... through our city yesterday, ... Harrisburg. It was composed ... follows, admirably equipped ... They were not provided ... but will receive Minie muskets, ... boxes and ammunition at ... They have been drilled in the ... arms, with common muskets, ... Randall, Madison. They go to ... sealed orders, to be opened ... at that place.

...Regiment of Wisconsin troops ... at Fon du Lac, and the 4th at ...

...Treasurer Hastings and Major ... just returned from New York, ... have purchased arms to the ... $80,000.

[illegible] on the County Treasurer.

...of yesterday, contains anoth... article under the caption, "To the ... shall they get their pay?" ... statements, is this one:

...a committee from the soldiers, ... from the State called upon Ex... [illegible] ... (Treasurer Boyden) last Sunday, ... Cottage Grove, near the en... soldiers, with a bag of gold, sha... to pay with it soldiers war... [illegible] ... that Adjutant General Ma... this gentleman, quote a number of ... that some speculation was going ...

...in the above is, that Trea... was shaving the soldiers pay ... county money, and that Adj. ... a partner with him in the ...

...now stands indicted by the ... of Cook county for perpetrating ... some county officer.

...necessary to say that the charge ... Treasurer in the above extract, is ... Mr. Boyden has cashed ... of the certificates at their full ... this out of friendship for the ... stands the risk of being credited ... in his next settlement, for ... advanced on the soldiers' war...

...paid Col. Harding, Col. Scott, ... Lieut. Guthrie, several officers ... German companies, and a large ... soldiers the par amounts of ... in gold. He offered nothing ... any soldier.

...rather provoking to a decent, hon... ...to find himself libelled ... an act of kindness to the ... by this malicious man! ... other people by his own ...

...struggle for the preservation of ... occupies the thoughts of ... in our midst, there is one ... soul is engrossed with his ... and the means of gratifying ... thoughts and his dreams ... wholly absorbed in devising ... over the injury he can ... dislikes.

[illegible] John A. Logan.

...writes a lengthy letter to ... Republican denying a charge ... correspondent of the New York ... favored, or conspired to ... separation of Southern Illinois ... of the State. He then ... general terms the charges ... him by certain persons in his ... a want of loyalty on his ... Union and the Government. His ... not so much to the point as ... but they will do tolerably well ... in a country where recruits ... for Jeff. Davis's army.

Camp McClellan, Caseyville.

...Hyde, of this city, who return... Camp McClellan, at Casey... Col. Wyman's regiment well ... The entire regiment is well ... presents a fine appearance. ... 18th, they were visited in ... Major Massey, U. S. A., the father-in-... ...McClellan. Major M. inspected ... their camp, and later made a ... to the men, complimenting their ... high terms.

...of the first accomplishments, ... Harrington, has been appointed. ... at West Point, and his exer... willingness of the troops them... ...secure fine proficiency in ...

[illegible] Letter Mail Lost.

...of this city was notified yes... Louisville office, that the Chica... bag, dispatched on the 29th of ... found in a pond near Jeffersonville, ... the 19th inst., cut open and rifled ... This is the second instance ... which has occurred near Jeffer... few weeks.

[illegible] Rifle Corps.

...has accepted the pro... Mr. Berdan to raise a regiment ... exclusively of first class rifle ... to Berdan's proposition no ... who cannot, when ... distance of 200 yards, put ... in a target, the average ... five inches from the ... bull's eye to the center of the ...

...be required to furnish them... ...in the way of arms and ... that government ... with camp and garrison ...

...be heavy, dark blue flan... buttons, and black fringe ... with black velvet collar, ... small black feathers.

...be the well-known "Target ... swedged ball, false ... or telescopic sights. ... consist of 75 men, and ... detachments of 25 ...

...is raised, inspected ... to be sent forward to ... The regiment will act as ... the army and pick off the ... can be drawn on them. ... his plan before the ... great favor. ... high in military ... Mr. Berdan's entire pro... language. The ... of the Secretary ...

...is accepted, in ac... provided the ... [illegible] ... of War.

A Mother and two Daughters Drowned Near Mendota.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MENDOTA, Ill., June 20, 1861.

Our quiet little village was startled by the report of the melancholy death of three from one of the most respectable families of this place. The wife of O. F. D. Conkey, and two daughters, of the age of twelve and three respectively, were out visiting some friends at Homer, some six miles distant from this place. During their absence a heavy hail and rain storm deluged the country, and swelled Mud Creek, about midway between the two places, beyond its banks. They started for home in company with her brother, some time after the storm had subsided, and reached the stream about dark; but on venturing in, the violence of the water overturned the buggy and received its inmates into its angry embrace. The mother and younger daughter were immediately carried under and drowned; the uncle struggled to save the older daughter, but being unable to swim barely saved his own life. The corpses of all were found last night, and now lie side by side on the same bed, in their own dwelling. The husband and father alone remains, without a single member of his once happy family left to condole with him in his grief.

Andrew Johnson in Cincinnati.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, received a magnificent ovation at Cincinnati on Wednesday last. In reply to a brief address by the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck he made a speech of about an hour, full of eloquent love for the Union, and defiance to the traitors of Tennessee and the South. Said he:

I look upon the doctrine of Secessionists coming in conflict with all organism, moral and social. I repeat, without regard to the peculiar institutions of the respective States composing this Confederacy, without regard to any Government that may be found in the future or exists in the present, this odious doctrine of Secession should be crushed out, destroyed and totally annihilated. No Government can stand, no religious, or moral, or social organization can stand where this doctrine is tolerated. [Applause.] It is disintegration—universal dissolvement—making war upon everything that has a tendency to promote and ameliorate the condition of the mass of mankind. [Applause.] Therefore I repeat, that this odious and abominable doctrine—you must pardon me for using a strong expression—I do not say it in a profane sense—but this doctrine I conceive to be *hell born and hell bound*, and one which will carry everything in its train, unless it is arrested and crushed out from our midst. [Great applause.]

Speaking of the persecution of the Union men in Tennessee, he said:

But while this contest has been going on, a portion of our fellow citizens have been standing up for the Constitution and the Union, and because they have dared to stand upon the great embattlement of Constitutional liberties, exercising the freedom and the liberty of speech, a portion of our people have declared that we were traitors; they have said that our fate was to be the fate of traitors, and that hemp was growing and that the day of our execution was approaching—that the time would come when those who dare stand by the Constitution and the principles therein embraced, that the expiation of these deeds would be upon the gallows. We have met all these things. We have met them in open day. We have met them face to face—toe to toe—at least in one portion of the State. We have told them that the Constitution of the United States defines treason, and that definition is, that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against the General Government of the United States. We have told them that the time would come when the principles of the Constitution and the law defining treason would be maintained. We have told them that the time would come when the judiciary of the Government would be sustained in a manner that it could define what was treason under the Constitution and the law made in conformity with it, and that when defined, they would ascertain who were the traitors, and who it was that would stretch the hemp they had prepared for us. [Applause.]

I know that in reference to myself and others rewards have been offered, and it has been said that warrants have been issued for our arrest. Let me say to you here to-day that I am no fugitive, especially no fugitive from justice. [Laughter.] If I were a fugitive, I would be a fugitive from tyranny—a fugitive from the reign of terror. But, thank God, the county in which I live, and that division of of the State from which I hail, will record a vote of 25,000 against the secession ordinance. The county in which I live gave a majority of 2,007 against this odious, diabolical, nefarious, hell-born and hell-bound doctrine.

A Sharp Criticism on the Great Bethel Affair.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following sharp criticism on the Great Bethel affair from the pen of an eye-witness:

Of the battle, sufficient to say that it was begun without any knowledge of the enemy's position, and so without any plan it was carried on without any orders, each man fighting on his own hook, and it was ended fittingly by a rout and a retreat, during which, had the enemy been in condition they might have killed our men like sheep. And more; the retreat was ordered when the Massachusetts men had already partially gained the enemy's rear, and when a little more energy and perseverance would have given us the victory. The enemy's position was masked in front by bushes and trees, and was flanked by woods and swamps, thus puzzling a man who had a few rules to fight by, and could go no farther. Yet the retreat was the most unspeakably disgraceful of all. A fresh regiment arrived just before the retreat was ordered. Another was advancing, and yet in such a hurly burly did the men retreat that eight wounded men, one sick man, and two dead men were left behind to the tender mercies of the enemy, to say nothing of the stragglers. Nothing but the cowardice of a band of some eighty Virginia horsemen who pursued us, saved a little squad of thirty, and all these wounded from being cut off.

Nothing can express the sense of shame which every soldier here feels. Gen. Pierce's name is now a synonym for imbecility and the least the soldiers here will be satisfied with is that he be recalled or compelled to resign. Now I have told a dark and shameful story, but it is true every word of it. In bright relief to this is the conduct of many privates. So far as there was any battle every man fought pretty much on his own hook; and Massachusetts men and the Zouaves were in the fore front. Three of the four or five Massachusetts men who were killed fell on the very edge of the trench behind which the enemy's riflemen were standing. From this time on the cry of the men is, "give us men from the regular army if he be only a Lieutenant to lead us—a man whose business it is to fight—and we will follow him rather than any civilian officer. Had poor Greble, who was murdered—and every man who died was murdered—led us, we would have taken the place doubtless with the loss of scarce a life.

A sergeant major who is here, an Italian, who has studied seven years in the military schools of Italy, has held a major's commission under Garibaldi, fought with him in Europe and South America, and now carries four scars of wounds received in battle, makes the following criticisms. It was a blunder to take out raw recruits at night. It was a blunder to start in the night with a force three times as large as that of the enemy. It was a blunder to start off without a train of siege pieces, when a fine park was in the fort. It was a blunder to start off when the General did not know the character of the position he was to attack. It was a blunder to start without ambulances, &c., for the wounded. Everything of that kind we were compelled to plunder from the inhabitants. Much more might be said; but this is enough. Yours truly,

J. HENRY JONES.

Route of the Rebels Officially Confirmed.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, June 19, 6 P. M.—The steamer Sunshine has just arrived from Boonville, bearing dispatches from Gen. Lyon to Col. Boernstein, under date of yesterday (Tuesday) evening. These dispatches fully confirm the news which I had previously sent you. The rebels were completely routed at all points, and an immense quantity of arms, horses, ammunition and stores were taken. Nearly all our officers are now provided with the horses thus taken from the enemy.

The boats landed five miles below Boonville, and the Federal troops proceeded immediately to the attack. After the first attack the Federal troops retreated and the State troops quickly followed. It proved to be a stragetic movement, however, as they made a stand after gaining an open field, and completely routed the State forces. It is reported that Gen. Price ordered his troops to disband on Sunday, and went home. A great portion of them, however, being anxious for a fight, refused to leave. Gov. Jackson has fled.

It is generally believed, and is probably true, that Gen. Price resigned his command of the secession forces before the battle.

Ex-Governor Jackson fled into the country,—whither, it is not positively known, though it is generally supposed he has gone South into Arkansas to join the rebel forces there and we may possibly hear from him again.

LOOKING OUT FOR THEIR COTTON.—The great manufacturing companies of New England have already laid in supplies of cotton to the full extent of their ability, and some of them are said to have raw material enough for a year and a half. These purchases were made some time since at market rates of about 11c; but the Boston *Post* records an almost unprecedented purchase as follows:

The British ship George A. Holt, cleared from New Orleans April 7, with 2,500 bales of cotton, for Queenstown. She arrived at the latter port May 21, her cargo was sold by sample at 15 cents, to a Boston purchaser, and the ship is ordered to recross the Atlantic for the benefit of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

Important News from Independence, Missouri.

[Correspondence the Leavenworth Conservative.]

CAMP UNION, NEAR KANSAS CITY, Saturday, June 15th, 1861.

Mr. C. C. Carpenter, who was dispatched by Capt. Stockton to report the progress of the regular force that started in pursuit of the rebels who so cowardly disregarded the flag of truce on Thursday, near Independence, returned yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and reported that the regulars had been at the rebel camp—the same place where they were attacked—and found that the rebel force had fled, leaving a large amount of property, which fell into the hands of the Federal troops. They must have fled early on Friday morning and in great haste; they evidently were greatly scared, for the camp fixings looked as if but recently deserted. Pots of coffee were on the fire, and most of the cooking utensils were in the camp, though the provisions generally had been taken.

All along the road towards Independence were scattered saddles, bridles, cartridge boxes, bayonets, tents, clothing, &c.

The carpetsacks of the men had been placed in a wagon and in crossing a creek it broke down and was left. The Regulars soon "confiscated" the white shirts, perfumed white pocket handkerchiefs, and other genteel fixings of the rebels. One Regular put on an entire linen suit, and others were soon finely attired. There were about 25 horses taken; the messenger brought in an old artillery horse which created much amusement. He was named "Secesh."

After taking possession of this camp, the force marched through Independence to the tunes of Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle.

The country between here and Independence is entirely deserted; fine fields of wheat are open and stock are running on them. The rebel forces appear to have made free use of all kinds of property. At Independence the stores were closed and all kinds of business suspended. Many of the citizens have left and the entire town has a Sunday appearance. Not a Secesh flag was seen.

It was our intention to visit Independence yesterday, but we were disappointed. The volunteers were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march if necessary; but they were not ordered. We expect to go with them. The boys were greatly disappointed because they could not have a chance at the Secessionists. It is reported that several reporters were disappointed because they could not "confiscate" a horse.

By the messenger, I learn that the rebel forces are encamped three miles beyond Independence, near the forks of the Blue Mill and Lexington roads, and are fortifying their position, which is said to be a good one. They have six pieces of artillery; three, however, are not mounted.

It is reported that they were reinforced yesterday morning by a company from Liberty, Mo., numbering one hundred men; they have one piece of artillery. It is generally believed that Captain Prince will attack them to-day. Whether they will stand or not, no one can tell; but it is believed they will run the same as they did yesterday.

Barker's Dragoons—Dan Rice's Big Show.

CAIRO, June 19.

Active movements have commenced. A dispatch from Gen. McClellan was received last evening, ordering Capt. Barker's cavalry to Cincinnati immediately, from thence to Virginia. They leave by four o'clock train this morning. Nine wagons are now busily employed in hauling down their baggage and camp equipage. This order results, as I learn, from the result of a recent reverse in Virginia, sustained by a battalion of Federal troops under Gen. Schenck, and which demonstrates the necessity of a larger force of cavalry as advance guards.

It is needless to say that this splendid corps received the order with the greatest enthusiasm, and that they will do their duty to their country. A finer set of muscular, powerful men cannot be found, and their horse flesh is magnificent. Their discipline and drill is, I may say, almost perfect, and if called on, "they will ride into the jaws of death" as quickly and as eagerly as did "the six hundred" at the fearful charge of Balaklava.

Quite an alarm was created at Mound City, Ill., night before last, by the approach of Dan Rice's big show boat just after dusk.

Dan is a terrible Union man, and is also death on secession.

On nearing Mound City, seeing the stars and stripes boldly floating, he let loose several discharges of his artillery, pointing southward, and made an awful racket generally. He did not know that there were any troops there, nor did the troops know that Dan Rice was coming. The citizens insisted that they were "secesher's" from Kentucky come down to take the town.

The big show boat landed and the troops took possession of it, until they found it belonged to Dan Rice. They acknowledged themselves sold, and were all invited by Mr. Rice to take a drink, which they accepted.

They were introduced to Mademoiselle Zoyara and the rhinoceros by the amiable proprietor, each of whom made themselves particularly agreeable. The rhinoceros was voted a trump, as he always carries a horn with him, and was never known to be without one.

The troops last evening on drill were exercised in musketry with blank cartridge. Their fire was remarkably precise, and to the second.

The arrivals of boats are but few. Trade is very dull; but as the troops are to be paid off in a few days, all are looking forward for good active times. Just now, though, the scarcity and the deprecation of money in circulation is most severely felt. K.

Capture of Beef Cattle, Horses, Cannon, &c.

[Special Correspondence of Missouri Democrat.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REG'T U. S. R. G., ROLLA, Mo., June 18, 1861.

Since our arrival here we have cleaned out the secessionists, and captured a quantity of contraband goods, consisting of seventy head of cattle, eight horses, eight cannon—the latter buried in a church; also, twenty-five prisoners, several team loads of lead, a quantity of powder, and one rebel flag. The main body of the traitors fled on the approach of Seigel's regiment, and those taken were found in the woods, and hid in various localities, lying around loose. The main body of the people—the substantial farmers—are for the Union; but the corner grocery Jeff. Davis patriots kept up a reign of terror, which is now dispelled.

We are quartered at the headquarters of what was the enemy's camp. The main buildings contain a bar room, store store, ten-pin alley, and other fixtures for carrying on the secession game.

The locality is a good one—very healthy, and the troops enjoy themselves as best they can. The stars and stripes are flying in all directions.

The Fifth Regiment (Col. Salomon's) left for Springfield yesterday. They were in fine spirits, and appeared anxious to meet the enemy.

No further news from Arkansas.

Six More Ohio Regiments.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, a day or two since, announced that John A. Gurley is authorized by the President to raise *six* more regiments in *Cincinnati*. The statement appeared a little queer, but the *Gazette* explains it thus:

When Mr. Gurley left here for Washington, the Second Cincinnati German Regiment had been fully mustered for six weeks, and vainly applying to be mustered for the war. About half of these men had seen service. The entanglement of regulations and circumlocution in the War Department proved too much for them to overcome, and there seemed to be no recourse for the regiment but to disband.

Mr. Gurley determined to get this regiment into the service. There were also three other regiments, complete, or nearly so, enlisted in Cincinnati, and anxious to be accepted. It seems also from other dispatches that Governor Dennison requested Mr. Gurley to get still other regiments accepted, while his hand was in.

By the dispatches, it seems that Mr. Gurley has taken the circumlocution office by a *coup de main*, and procured the acceptance of six regiments.

AN OUTRAGE AND A SURPRISE.—The editor of the Jonesboro (Ill.) *Democrat* says: On Thursday night some ruffian pulled down the American flag at Jonesboro, tore it to pieces, and deposited the fragments on the gallery of our office, where they were found on Friday morning. We are at a loss to imagine what motive could induce any human being to perpetrate an act which might have been followed by such serious consequences as this. Prominent citizens of Jonesboro are making every exertion to ferret out the guilty parties and bring them to justice. We trust their efforts may be successful. What the object was in leaving the tattered flag upon our premises can only be told, we presume, by the brilliant genius who accomplished the *brave* feat.

Western Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, June 19.

The die is cast; the ordinance for establishing a new State Government, after full discussion, passed unanimously this morning, the members being present and voting. Thus the Convention is fully committed to treason against the Richmond Government, and its members liable to be hung, if the new Government should fail. They all know this, but they rely on the justice of their cause, and on the support of the Federal Government and and the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania. A Governor will be elected at once, and the Legislature put to work. Then comes the tug of war. An ordinance to authorize the apprehending of suspicious persons in time of war was passed this afternoon.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN WILL COUNTY.—The following was the vote for Judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit in Will county, incorrectly reported in a recent number of the TRIBUNE:

For Henry Sanger	1,414
For —— Harris	238

☞ The census of England and Wales shows a population of over 20,000,000—an increase of over 200,000 in two years. The population of London is 2,800,000. Emigration from the United Kingdom in 10 years, 2,250,000.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES

A BATTLE EXPECTED AT FAIRFAX

Concentration of Rebel Forces.

GEN. LYON AT BOONVILLE.

THE FOX HUNT ADJOURNED TO LEXINGTON.

HISTORIC SCENES AT WHEELING.

Provisional Government Organized.

UNION VICTORIES IN OLD KENTUCKY.

McClellan gone to Virginia!

Important Action of the Bank Commissioners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 20th, 1861.

By the courtesy of the Bank Commissioners, Messrs. Fuller and Quick, I am enabled to send to the TRIBUNE an authorized abstract of their call and report of the 14th inst., but to be printed to-morrow, the 21st.

BANKS ON WHICH A CALL HAS BEEN MADE, DATED JUNE 8th.—American Bank, Bank of Brooklyn, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Illinois, Bank of Jackson County, Bank of Sparta, Bond County Bank, Columbian Bank, Fulton Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Illinois River Bank, Illinois State Security Bank, Kankakee Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Marshall County Bank, Ohio River Bank, Olympic Bank, Planet Bank, Patriotic Bank, State Stock Bank, United States Stock Bank, Wheat Growers' Bank, Western Bank. The Bank of Sparta has since withdrawn Southern bonds and retired a portion of its circulation and is not under the call. Total circulation of the twenty-three banks—two million four hundred and eighty-four thousand and eighty-four dollars. Estimated value of the securities—two million one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars.

The seventeen remaining banks not under call, are as follows: Alton Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Bloomington, Bank of Indemnity, City Bank of Ottawa, Cumberland County Bank, Tinkham & Co's Bank, Highland Bank, International Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Marine Bank, McLean County Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Reapers' Bank, Union Bank. Total circulation one million four hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and seven ($1,470,207) dollars. Estimated value of securities, one million five hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred and five ($1,514,605) dollars.

In these estimates of values of securities of the whole forty-five banks, Northern State stocks are put down at par; United States stocks at eighty five cents, Tennessees at 35, Virginia's 42½, Kentucky's 77, North Carolina's 51¼, Missouri's 38 and Louisiana's 54. The securities of the twenty-three banks above, are principally Northern stocks, and the securities of the thirteen last named are almost exclusively Northern and United States stocks.

Banks whose circulation shall be secured by United States stocks at eighty-five cents, or their market value, or Northern State stocks at par, on the first of July, and who will enter into central redemption on the terms specified in the late Bank law, will not be subject to call. In estimating the value of securities, discrimination will hereafter be made by the Bank Commissioners in favor of Illinois stocks, and every encouragement consistent with the public interest will be given to banks entering into central redemption. This policy, it is believed, will increase the value of Illinois bonds, and at the same time secure a healthy circulation.

The following banks are in voluntary liquidation, their circulation amounting to forty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars: Bank of America, (Chicago,) Bank of Northern Illinois, Bank of Ottawa, Bank of Peru, Chicago Bank, Exchange Bank of Tucker, Kane County Bank. Notes of these banks are redeemed by the Auditor at par in gold.

Latest from St. Louis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1861.

A private note from Maj. Conant, one of Gen. Lyon's staff, from Boonville, states that the Federal loss was 4 killed and 9 wounded. Of the State troops the killed and wounded are estimated at between 70 and 200. Sixty rebels were taken prisoners, mostly boys, and all were released on taking the oath of allegiance. The Federal troops were received with great enthusiasm by the people of Boonville. Ladies waived handkerchiefs and showered boquets on the Federal troops. The victory is regarded complete.

The *State Journal* issued an extra this afternoon, pretending to give an eye-witness's account of the Boonville affair, saying only 300 State troops engaged 2,000 Federalists, and nearly routed them, when a retreat was properly ordered to draw on the Federalists. It admits, however, that Gen. Lyon has Boonville; that the State troops withdrew. It further says Ben. McCullough is on his way to Springfield and Tipton with 10,000 men and 10,000 extra arms. This statement, as indeed the whole information, is a wicked hoax.

Maj. Conant says there is more work ahead for our troops. Three companies have gone down the Iron Mountain Railroad to guard bridges.

Reports of a fight at Dardennes bridge, St. Charles county, are contradicted. The telegraph company has been trying all day to repair its lines between Jefferson and Booneville, but the wires are cut as fast as repaired. Communication was open only a few minutes this morning. The worst cutting took place at a settlement called Jimtown, a few miles below Booneville. An operator tried to open an office there to-day, but the continual cutting of the wires prevented him. A boy operator, however, from the Syracuse office, attempted to rejoin the wires in one place, when a shot was fired at him from the bushes. He returned the shot and retreated. No communication has been obtained yet.

Interesting from Cairo.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 20, 1861.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, in company with his traveling companion, Mr. Ward, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne of Galena, Gen. Prentiss, Col. Oglesby, Maj. Taylor, Col. Morgan, and several newspaper correspondents, drove around to the various camps, this afternoon. At Camp Smith, the whole party alighted, and were introduced to Capt. Smith. Short and eloquent speeches were made to Capt. Smith's men by Mr. Washburne, Gen. Prentiss, Col. Oglesby and Mr. Russell of the *Times*, followed by the Star Spangled Banner, sung by the soldiers. The visiting party also alighted at Col. McArthur's headquarters, and were hospitably entertained by that gentleman.

Mr. Russell expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of our troops.

Col. Wallace's Regiment, which has been stationed for the last two months at Villa Ridge, twelve miles above this place, was moved to-day to Bird's Point; and Col. Schuttner's St. Louis Regiment, which has heretofore occupied that point, have been transferred to Camp Defiance. It is not deemed necessary that Villa Ridge should hereafter be occupied by a force.

The party of ladies and gentlemen which left Chicago last evening under the direction of Mr. Sargent of the Michigan Central Railroad, arrived here this morning in the best spirits. They unanimously vote Camp Defiance a delightful place.

The health of the men continues excellent.

Every man in Capt. Barker's Company, when it left for Cincinnati, pledged himself to continue in service until the end of the war.

Gratifying News from England.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Post* says Lord Lyons yesterday presented the President dispatches from his government conveying strong assurances of the desire to preserve friendly relations with this country and avoid all interference in our domestic affairs.

Lord Lyons also stated that his government had determined not to admit any prizes taken by Southern privateers into British ports.

Last Night's Dispatches

Latest from the Seat of War.

[Special Dispatch to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A gentleman from Arlington says Beauregard is advancing upon the Potomac. Everything looks like hot work before to-morrow night. A reign of terror prevails in the lower part of Prince William county. The Federal troops are advancing upon Fairfax Court House. A fight is expected to-night.

The 8th New-York regiment, with a battery, forms the advance.

The Confederate troops are at or near Vienna. Our force in that neighborhood numbers 5,000, exclusive of reinforcements sent to-day sufficient to hold the position against any attack.

Telegraph wires connect with head-quarters here.

The regulars from Chambersburg arrived last night, and have crossed the Potomac.

The Government has sent 12,000 improved muskets to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and 4,000 to Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Post* is informed by a citizen of Maryland residing near Piedmont, that the scene of the reported conflict must have been New Creek Bridge, seven miles from Piedmont. The bridge has been guarded some weeks by 40 or 50 citizens of Cumberland, under Capt. Roseley, not Beckley, Clark, of Allegheny county. The bridge was well situated for defence. The cannon used was a small 4-pounder, loaded with rail punches the size of bullets, which must prove very destructive to the enemy.

[Special to the New York Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The steamer Alliance has just returned from a cruise in the Potomac, Lieut. Wygatt commander, reports that he captured eleven rebel vessels on the river which were endeavoring to supply the enemy with provisions. He dealt summarily with them, burning two, sinking four and bringing the remainder here as prizes. He also discovered that the rebels are again at work on the batteries at Aquia Creek.

At noon to-day the picket guards of the Federal forces and of the enemy were in sight of each other near Fairfax, C. H.

The first and principal patent of the Morse Telegraph expired at noon to-day.

[Special to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The rebels in the Maryland Legislature expect to pass an amnesty act in order to cover up the crimes of the ruffians who fired on the Massachusetts troops and burned the Railroad bridges.

The Baltimore *Sun* endeavors to encourage the rebels by representing that the North is sick of the war.

Gen. Scott is in better health than he has enjoyed for a long time.

It has been intimated by the President himself that he will assure the country, in his Message, of a speedy termination of the war, that he will declare his own purpose of accomplishing this by the most energetic measures, appealing to Congress and the country for support in his policy.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The fortifications this side of Chain Bridge are completed. The apprehension of an attack shortly commencing were from the fact that rebel outposts were extended and strengthened on both sides, it being thought their collecting might bring a general engagement.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following notice emanated from the State Department to-day:

Hereafter any passport which may be issued by a diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or by any consular authority whatever, to a person to proceed beyond the lines of the United States forces or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

Capt. Woods, of the Mt. Vernon, together with his guard, landed at the White House yesterday and scoured the country for miles in quest of secession batteries, which it was reported had been erected there, but none were discovered.

A Full Account from Boonville.

BOONVILLE, June 20th.—As General Lyon with the steamers Iatan, McDowell and City of Louisiana, was approaching Boonville Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adams' Mill. He turned back and went down about eight miles below Boonville, where he landed forces amounting to 1,700 men with four field pieces, leaving 100 men to guard the boats. On the Rockport road, when within six miles of Boonville, he was attacked by State troops, 2,000 strong, commanded by Col. Little, late of U. S. Army, who were concealed in thick undergrowth and wheat fields. After a sharp fight the State troops were driven back, and their camp, which was at Bacon's farm, three miles below Boonville on the river bluff, with provisions, equipage, and a number of horses, was taken. The State troops retreated west, through Boonville, in great disorder. They were poorly armed and badly disciplined. The loss of the Federal troops was four killed and nine wounded.

Four of the State troops are known to be killed, and 25 or 30 wounded; the Federals say many more of the State forces were wounded. They also speak of walking over large numbers of dead bodies. Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair were in the thickest of the fight. No officer was hurt. Capt. Burr of St. Louis had his sword broken by a shot. Dr. Quarles of the State forces, and a prominent citizen of Boonville was killed. The Federal troops say that only 500 of their troops were in the battle. Gen. Lyon took some sixty or seventy prisoners, but released them all this morning.

Large numbers of State troops who fled from Boonville, are returning under the terms of Gen. Lyon's proclamation. Several houses have been searched for contraband articles. Several secession flags have been captured; also several prominent secessionists. Many persons who have heretofore been secessionists are now Union men. With but few exceptions Gen. Lyon and his men have made favorable impressions upon the people.

On the morning of the fight General Jackson was coming to the camp with Capt. Kelley's company, but when the battle began they immediately retreated, Kelley's company embarking on the steamer H. D. Bacon, for up the river. Jackson and staff left for the west on horseback. It is supposed they will make another stand somewhere near Lexington. The fugitive State troops took the Arrow Rock and Lexington road, and some went towards Georgetown.

A part of the Federal troops are quartered in Hespian Hall in this city, and the balance with the steamers are at the fair grounds, half a mile below where Gen. Lyon has his headquarters.

It is supposed that when reinforcements which are expected on the steamer D. A. January arrive, General Lyon will proceed westward.

Col. Blair has become popular. A man offered $500 to any man who would shoot him. The man was arrested and Blair immediately released him.

A company of 87 Home Guards was raised Tuesday night.

Col. Little was in the United States army, and only recently resigned. He was brevetted Captain for services in the Mexican war.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., June 20.—The first regiment of Illinois volunteers to reinforce the army at this point, arrived here to-day. The Eleventh, Col. Wallace commanding, 1,000 strong, relieved Col. Schuttner's Missouri riflemen at Bird's Point, and Schuttner's regiment went into camp here this evening.

W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, and Hon. Sam Ward, of N. Y., visited camps Smith and McArthur to-day, attended by Gen. Prentiss, Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Colonels Oglesby, Morgan and Paine, and a number of other gentlemen. General Prentiss and Mr. Russell addressed the troops. The latter was entirely non-committal in his public remarks, but complemented the troops highly. In a private conversation, however, he remarked that the Southern troops could bear no comparison to those at Cairo in point of discipline, drill, uniform, arms, or general appearance, and he thought that these requisites to an army were possessed by the North. To-night, Messrs. Russell and Ward attended the full dress brigade parade, and Mr. Russell expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the troops.

We have no news from the South to-day.

Union Majorities in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The special election for member of Congress was held in Kentucky to-day, and the following majorities are reported: Mallory, (Union,) in this city, 5,318 majority, and it is supposed the county will increase it by at least 1500. Crittenden's majority in Fayette is 1040, and in Franklin, 400. Grider's majority in Bowling Green, 336.

Treason Rampant in the Maryland Legislature.

FREDERICK, June 20.—In the Legislature Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution declaring that the debt now being incurred by the Government in prosecuting this war was unconstitutional. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bristow's report was adopted, preventing the Government from reclaiming any arms now in possession of the secessionists of Maryland. Still another resolution was adopted declaring that the acts of the General Government are unconstitutional and tyranical, and in favor of the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the vote on this was, ayes, 47; nays, 4.

ALEXANDRIA, June 20.—There is a renewed migration from here of secessionists, who express confidence that Beauregard will be here at an early day.

From Wheeling—The Provisional State Government Elected.

WHEELING, June 20.—This morning's session was occupied in signing the declaration, which was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties, and each member came forward to the desk and signed the parchment. In the afternoon Frank H. Pierpoint, of Marion county, was unanimously elected Governor and Danl. Paisley of Mason county Lieut. Governor. Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Hansen and Lazear, form the Governor's Council. The election of Attorney General is postponed until Saturday. The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of the stringent opposition to the ... [illegible] ... at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the rebels.

A message from Gov. Pierpoint, favoring a strong military organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night, the city is in a blaze of excitement with fire works, bells ringing, cannon firing, &c. Everybody is rejoicing. There are no reliable details received as yet concerning the burning of the bridge at Piedmont.

Proclamation of General Lyon at Boonville.

BOONVILLE, Mo., June 20.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

BOONVILLE, June 20, 1861.

To the People of Missouri: Upon leaving the city of St. Louis, in consequence of the declaration of war made by the Governor of this State against the Government of the United States, because I would not assume, on its behalf, to relinquish its duties and abdicate its rights of protecting loyal citizens from oppression and cruelties of secessionists in this State, I published an address to the people in which I declared my intention to use the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the General Government and the protection of the rights and property of all law abiding citizens. The State authorities, in violation of an agreement with General Harney, on the 21st of May last, had drawn together and organized upon a large scale the means of warfare, and having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and proceeded to this point to put into execution their hostile purposes toward the General Government. They devolved upon me the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and accordingly I moved to this point with a portion of the forces under my command, attacked and dispersed the hostile forces gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young men of immature age, who represent that they have been misled by frauds ingeniously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders, who seek to impose upon unreflecting and deluded followers the task of securing the object of their own false ambition. Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct the impression created by unscrupulous calumniators, I liberated them upon condition that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the United States Government. I have done this in spite of the known facts that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experienced the mildness of the General Government, still feel confident that this mildness cannot be overtaxed, even by factious hostilities, having in view its overthrow, but lest, as in the case of the late Camp Jackson affair, this clemency shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the Government cannot be always expected to indulge it, to the compromise of its evident welfare. Having defined that those plotting against the Government have falsely represented that the Government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri, for the purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State that I shall scrupulously avoid all interference with the business, rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of this State and belonging to law abiding citizens; but is equally my duty to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which will be retained only as long as opposition shall make it necessary, and that it is my wish and shall be my purpose to devolve any unavoidable rigor arising in this issue upon those only who provoke it. All persons who, under the misapprehensions above mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relinquish their hostile attitude to the Federal Government, and are assured they may do so without being molested for past occurrences.

[Signed,] N. LYON,
Commanding Brigadier General U. S. V.

Kentucky Troops in the Secession Army.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Col. Blanton Duncan telegraphed to this city, from Winchester, Va., on the 18th, that the telegraphic report of the 13th, that the volunteers under his command meditated desertion is absolutely false. They will leave the ranks only to go to their graves. He does not believe that his father ever expressed the opinion attributed to him relative to this matter.

Gen. McClellan gone to Virginia.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Gen. McClellan and staff left Cincinnati this morning to take command of the army in Western Virginia.

Col. Lamon's Regiment.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Large numbers of Virginia troops are enlisting in Col. Lamon's Regiment.

More Troops from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 20.—It is understood that the President has called four additional regiments from Massachusetts, making ten in all.

Struck by Lightning.

HENRY, Ill., June 20.—During the thunderstorm last night the large warehouse of Geo. W. Bastles was struck by lightning. Several men were standing near the building at the time, one of whom was seriously injured.

Afternoon Dispatches.

War News from Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 20.—The steamer Sunshine, from Boonville, reached here this evening, with official confirmation of the defeat of the State forces, at that place, on Monday last. The official statement of the number killed is not received, but the loss of the State troops is not over twenty. Of the Federal forces, two were killed, nine wounded and one missing. The State troops numbered over two thousand, it is said, and lost 1,000 stand of arms, a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores, and a number of horses and mules. Gen. Price resigned and went home previous to the battle. Gov. Jackson is supposed to have gone to Arkansas. The steamer H. D. Bacon was met at Arrow Rock with State troops on board. It is thought they will make another stand at or near Lexington, under command of Col. Weightman, formerly of U. S. A.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Two field pieces and a number of muskets were captured by the Iowa troops at Hudson, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Wednesday. Twenty-three Secessionists were also taken prisoners at Cameron, a part of whom were released on parole, the balance were retained for examination. Several wagon-loads of lead, a quantity of powder, three cannon and several head of cattle were captured at Rolla by Federal troops. Twenty-five prisoners were taken by Colonel Salomon's 5th regiment. The reserve corps left Rolla on the 17th for Springfield, in the southwestern part of the State. Col. Ligel's regiment soon followed. The examination of J. W. Tucker, editor of the *State Journal*, has been postponed till July 2d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—Advices received here are to the effect that the State ... [illegible] in the neighborhood of Independence, have moved towards Lexington, where it is understood large bodies of State troops are being concentrated for the purpose of making a stand against the Federal army under Gen. Lyon.

Later from Kentucky, Tennessee and the South.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 19th announces semi-officially that no more twelve months' volunteers will be received. Troops must enlist for the war. It learns that 500 muskets shipped by the Federal Government for the Union men of Weakley county, Tenn., were by accident sent from Paducah to Union City, and fell into the hands of the Southerners there.

The troops at Memphis were much in want of arms, whole companies being unarmed.

The same paper has information that Southern Kentucky will soon secede, and Pillow will then move to support them. It states that in Monroe county, Arkansas, near Helena, several negroes were arrested lately for an attempted insurrection. On Wednesday last, three were hung. According to their plot, all the white males were to be murdered, but the females and children were to be spared.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* has been informed that a secret Union organization has been formed in that State. It says there are a few Johnsons, Etheridges and Hicks in Texas.

Government Cloth Factory Burned.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20.—The Henry Clay Factory, owned by Dupont & Co., was burned this morning. The building is insured and the machinery partially. The mill was worked by Mr. Griffith, manufacturing Government cloth. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Destructive Fire in the Country.

MARSHALL, Mich., June 19.—We receive startling reports from Sanilac county, in this State, of a fire raging in the prairie and woods, sweeping everything in its course—houses, bridges, mills, fences, and lumber. Many families are rendered houseless, fleeing to escape the flames, which have swept over miles of territory, and, at last accounts, were still raging. There had been a "dry spell," when the fire commenced, and when it got under headway, with a strong wind, it was impossible to stop its destroying course. The losses must be immense.

Excitement in Baltimore.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

BALTIMORE, June 19.—General Cadwallader had arrived at Martinsburg. No signs of Gen. Johnson. There is some excitement in Baltimore to-day in consequence of Col. Smith, of 13th New York regiment, seizing and tearing up some Confederate State envelopes, which a boy was vending. The bystanders interfered and made up a subscription for the boy, and cautioned Col. Smith not to repeat the act. Shortly after, the Colonel seized a lot of Jeff Davis' likenesses from a man's store, and tore them up, and declaring that if he caught him selling any again, he would have him taken to Fort McHenry. The bystanders again interfered, and the excitement was growing.

From Washington and Virginia.

[Special the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Scouts have learned that the rebels have a masked battery on the road leading from Fall's Church to Fairfax. The rebels have their scouts within two miles of the Federal lines. Three pickets of the Michigan regiment, who were sent out last night, had not returned this morning. It is believed they have been picked off by rebel scouts.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Col. Rosseau is authorized to raise two regiments in Kentucky.

There has been no advance on Vienna and Fairfax as reported here. Fortifications are being thrown up on the hill commanding Falls's Church. Rumors of an attack are prevalent.

Gen. James H. Lane of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier General of the army.

The five covered bridges over Goose Creek near Leesburgh, connecting with the middle turnpike road leading to Alexandria, has been burned by Virginia troops.

[N. Y. Times special.]

Three hundred Federal troops, under Capt. T. Gardner, Pennsylvania 1st, had a skirmish, yesterday evening, at Edward's Ferry, with a considerable force of secessionists. The fight lasted nearly three hours, when the rebels fled, having had from 10 to 20 killed and wounded. One private in Capt. Gardner's command was killed, and three or four slightly wounded.

The attack was made by the enemy, with the view of taking possession of the ferry. The information was brought to Washington by Gardner's 1st Lieutenant, who was engaged in the action.

A regiment of rebels returned to Harper's Ferry on Monday, coming back for some mechanics proficient in rifle making. Having impressed as many of these as they could find, the regiment returned.

It is ascertained that the rebels have a line of communication across the Potomac at Budd's Ferry. Several boats are used in the night, which are concealed in the woods by day, and thus avoided the observation of our cruisers. Only letters and newspapers are conveyed thus.

Supplies of provisions are going in through Kentucky and Tennessee, instead of via Baltimore and Frederick as heretofore.

The Sturges Rifles.

CINCINNATI, June 20.

To G. W. Sherman, Cincinnati & Chicago R. R.:

The Sturges Rifle Corps, which left Chicago last evening for the "seat of war," arrived here on time—all O. K. They leave for Marietta this evening.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The steamship Africa from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived this morning with $65,000 in specie. The Kangaroo, Arago and Panama had arrived out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—After some opposition, the Government financial measures passed the second reading. COMMONS.—Lord John Russell replied to an inquiry whether the interdiction of privateers, &c., from bringing prizes into British ports, was according to former practice, that the Queen's Advocate's opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction, which the law of nations gives every power; hence the Government issued the prohibition. Gregory was appealed to, to postpone his motion in reference to a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He said his only motive was to make a fair statement of the Southern side of the question, that of the Northerners being already before the public. At the wish of the House, however, he assented, and the motion was postponed *sine die.*

It is reported that U. S. Government orders for 275,000 muskets had reached Frankfort. The Southern Commissioners were also soon expected in Germany with a similar object.

Funds were depressed in London, Paris and elsewhere, in consequence of Cavour's death.

The Paris Bourse closed at 60f60c., Ex-Dividend. Garibaldi was reported seriously ill. The Pope was likewise indisposed. It was reported that Napoleon interdicted Prince Napoleon visiting the United States, but he will visit Canada. The condition of taxes in Hungary by the military execution was being carried out with the greatest severity.

Another Iowa Regiment for Missouri.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 19.—The Third Regiment, encamped at Keokuk, has been notified to be ready to march into Missouri. The tents and blankets for the regiment have been received. The First and Second Iowa regiments are already doing good service in Missouri, and we learn that Col. Smith's Illinois regiment, from Quincy, is now also in Missouri.

A Family Drowned.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 20.—Mrs. Conkey and two children, comprising the entire family of O. D. F. Conkey, Esq., of this place, were drowned in a small stream at Troy Grove, about four miles from town, at 9 o'clock last night. They were returning from Peru in a two horse carriage. The stream being very much swollen, as the carriage entered, it capsized and all, with the exception of the gentleman driving, were drowned. The bodies were taken out this morning.

Thieves Sentenced.

PEKIN, Ill., June 20.—The Circuit Court is now in session here. Four prisoners—Jas. Field, Samuel Bloom, Jas. Gleason and Wm. Epert—were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary from three to five years each, all for larceny. They go to Joliet this morning.

REBELS IN NORTHERN IOWA.—Great excitement has prevailed at Ossian, Winneshiek county, Iowa, by a number of rebel sympathizers, who raised a secession flag on a barn and, when the Union men had hoisted the stars and stripes in its place, set fire to the barn. They then assailed a couple of Union men, whom they beat in a very shocking manner. The affair has roused up the people, and, on Tuesday, some four hundred men from Decorah, Castalia, and other towns, started for Ossian, armed, with the determination to raise the stars and stripes there, and if resistance is offered them, to drive the traitors from the State. It is said there are about ... hundred secessionists there.—*McGregor* ... *Press.*

HECKER JAEGER REGIMENT.—All recruits belonging to the Hecker Jaeger Regiment ... on furlough, and on duty ... , and who were ordered to report themselves ... the country, are ... 206 Randolph street, to ... at the Headquarters,

Major KUNE.

ENGINEERS, SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Accepted for the War—This ... company will muster immediately at their Armory, old Board of Trade Rooms, Steele's Block, ... to be sworn into the service, on Saturday next.

June 20th, 1861. C. D. C. WILLIAMS, Capt.

A few good men wanted.

☞ Cherry Brandy, warranted pure and very superior, just received by Sargent, Apothecary, Randolph and State street.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.—Parties visiting Graceland Cemetery can procure railroad tickets from the conductors of the North Chicago City Railway for the round trip, to and from Dr. Dyer's, ... for the omnibus from for ten cents, and free tickets ... Cemetery, on application to the office of the Cemetery Company, in Bryan Hall.

Cars connecting with the Graceland Cemetery omnibus leave North Water street at 9½ A. M., and 2:00 P. M. H. L. BRISTOL, Supt.

Free Strawberry and Floral Exhibition.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Gardener's Society have resolved to hold a Free Strawberry and Floral Exhibition on Wednesday, June 26th, 1861, at Bryan Hall, in this city. The object of this exhibition is to secure a comparison of the different varieties of strawberries and other fruits now under cultivation in and about this city and in adjoining counties; to test their qualities, learn something of their peculiarities, habits, productiveness, carrying and market qualities. The fruit will be examined and a report on it, in detail, made by a competent committee. No admission fee will be charged and no premiums be awarded, other than the commendations of the Committee.

All persons having fine fruits or flowers, new or rare, or old and good, both in city and country, are respectfully invited and requested to contribute to this exhibition, and by their presence add to its interest and profit. The hall will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night. It is desirable that fruit for examination, by the Committee, be on the table before 12 o'clock, M. Parties out of the city unable to attend, and having fruit they wish to exhibit, may send the same by express, *prepaid*, marked "Chicago Gardener's Society, Bryan Hall, Chicago, care of Edgar Sanders." The name and address of the grower, should, *in all cases*, accompany the package. It is expected the exhibition will be a large and interesting one. CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Chairman Ex. Com.

☞ If you wish for bushy whiskers or a fascinating mustache, send for a box of Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent. It is warranted to bring them out in from three to six weeks. Sent on receipt of price and postage, $1.18, to any address, by J. H. Johnson, 79 State street, Chicago, Ill.

GAS FIXTURES.—A splendid stock just received at Wilmarth's new store, 182 Lake street.

☞ Cook & McLain, 96 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

WANTED—To Exchange good available property for a STOCK FARM, containing from 160 to 240 acres, well timbered and watered. Would be willing to pay difference in cash. Address GEO. E. CHESEY, Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A Front Room, with Board for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, either on Wabash or Michigan avenue, or like location. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box 2002.

WANTED—A young man with a knowledge of the Dry Goods Business and good reference, can obtain a constant situation by applying to H. & G. GOODRIDGE, 127 and 129 Desplaines street, corner of Kinzie.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, a Saloon doing a good business, situated under the Hamilton House, on North Clark street, two doors from North Water street. Apply at the Saloon.

BOARDING.—Two or three young gentlemen can obtain Board, with single rooms or otherwise, at 219 Ontario street. Also, two or three day-boarders accommodated.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Chicago Encampment No. 10, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified that a Regular Meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, June 21st, for the Election of Officers and other important business. A full attendance is earnestly solicited. J. K. THOMPSON, Scribe.

ANYBODY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS Single Top Buggy, surplus property, at a figure to suit the times, will learn of a cash purchaser by dropping a line to "L. F." Post Office, stating where it can be seen.

CARD MUSIC FOR BANDS. Ditson's Select Music for Brass Bands, including Popular National Airs. Printed on Cards for the use of Bands of fourteen or a less number of Instruments. Price $1.00 per sett. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. A list of pieces sent on application. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $23.50 per Hundred. $23.25 per do. by the Thousand. P. PALMER & CO., 112, 114, 116 LAKE STREET.

XXXX ST. JOSEPH MILLS FLOUR. John T. Edward's White Winter Wheat Flour is the BEST IN MARKET. Dealers and families supplied by JOHN R. KING, 243 South Water-st., Foot of Franklin street.

NEW MUSIC. JUST PUBLISHED: "SADLY THE BELLS TOLL THE DEATH OF THE HERO," inscribed to the memory of Colonel Ellsworth. By A. B. Tobey. Price 25 cents. Col. Ellsworth's Requiem March. By A. J. Vaas. Price 40 cents. Douglas Funeral March. By H. Grante. Price 25 cts. "Down with the Traitor's Serpent Flag." Quartette. Price 25 cents. The above pieces have splendid Lithograph Titles. Also, just published: Footsteps on the other side. Quartette. By A. J. Higgins. Price 20 cents. The Emigrant's Dying Child. By H. D. L. Webster. Price 25 cents. Sweet Memories. Song and Chorus. By A. J. Higgins. Price 20 cents. The Brave Volunteers' Quickstep March. By A. B. Ward. Price 25 cents. Colonel Anderson's Schottische. By C. Hunting. Price 20 cents. My Little Bird Billy. By A. J. Higgins. Price 25 cents. Men of Thought, Be up and Stirring. Quartette. By S. M. Grannis. Price 25 cents. Mable Clare, with variations. By C. Dotzler. Price 25 cents. I cannot Catch the Sunshine, with brilliant variations. By Dotzler. Price 25 cents. Steamboat Polka. By Cullen. Price 25 cents. Melange Waltz. By H. Grant. Price 20 cents. ☞ Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of market price. Always on hand, a great variety of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Strings, &c., &c. All orders for anything musical addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING by Mrs. G. M. FRENCH, 66 Lake street, (up-stairs), done at short notice, of the latest and most improved patterns, at prices to suit the times. She solicits a call, confident of giving satisfaction and desiring further patronage. Particular attention given to "Sewing Machine" Work of all kinds.

MILITARY GOODS.—COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Goods which will BE SOLD CHEAPER ... [illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

CONGRESS WATER.—FRESH CONGRESS WATER FOR SALE BY CASE OR BOTTLE. We keep it on Ice for those who prefer to drink it in our store. SODA WATER, With the Choicest Fruit Syrups. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade. THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best and cheapest Dye in use. A large invoice just received by GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

CARRIAGES—At Shelton & Tuttle's CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, On Market street near Washington street, may be found the largest and best assortment of Carriages and Buggies in the city, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PRINTING MATERIAL WANTED.—Second-Hand Printing material to furnish a Country Job Office. Address F. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 2991, Chicago, stating amount and condition of Presses, Type, etc., with lowest cash price.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of June 5th, 1861. ... [illegible] ... Prizes cashed and information furnished by CHASE & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

CHECKS WANTED—On the Marine, Merchants, Savings Loan and Trust Co., ... [illegible] ... E. K. WILLARD & CO., 23 Clark, South-East cor Lake st.

I. H. BURCH AND I. H. BURCH & CO. have made an Assignment to me for the benefit of the Creditors of I. H. Burch & Co. All persons indebted to them or either of them will make payment to me. WIRT DEXTER, Assignee. Chicago, June 7th, 1861.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Clinton, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago ... [illegible] ... Apply to DAVIS & ... [illegible]

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS, and all kinds of Lightning Rod Points and Fixtures, manufactured and supplied to Agents and Dealers. Pamphlets sent free. E. F. MARCH, office No. ... [illegible] ... Chicago. Post Office Box 3174.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuhn will attend to the cleansing of privy vaults, removing of stable manure and any other ... [illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS ... [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion ... One Square, each subsequent day, ... One Square, two weeks, ... One Square, one month, ... One Square, three months, ... 12.00 ... One Square, six months, ... 20.00 ... One Square, one year ... 30.00
☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.
RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House.) FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M. AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FURNITURE OF THE M'CARDLE HOUSE, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash On FRIDAY, June 21st, at 9½ O'Clock, A. M., AT THE McCARDLE HOUSE, On Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water street, all the FURNITURE of said Hotel, consisting of a large and full variety of Household Goods, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Linen, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, Crockery, Glassware, &c, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, June 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a great variety of Second-Hand HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Brussels and other Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c. ALSO, A lot of Garden Rakes, Scythes, Whips, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Piano Forte, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on TUESDAY, June 25th, at 9½ o'clk, at Dwelling House No. 134 NORTH MORGAN STREET, Corner of Hubbard street. The Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. ALSO—A fine Piano Forte, in Rosewood Case, full round corners. Made by Chickering. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE SALE OF Furniture, LOOKING GLASSES AND ENGRAVINGS, At the New Auction Rooms, No. 107 DEARBORN STREET. H. ALEXANDER will sell on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock, a choice variety of New Furniture, Looking Glasses and Pictures. Also, Counting House Desks.

By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, June 21st, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and well selected stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots, Men's and Boys' Calf and Kip Brogans, Men's Pump Sole Patent Leather Boots, Men's and Women's Gaiters, Youth's Half Kip Boots, Women's Calf Boots and Goat Congress Heeled Gaiters, Women's Calf Enameled Spring Heeled Lace Boots, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Split Boots and Shoes. The above are all fresh and desirable goods, and will be found worthy the attention of the Trade. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION, By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, NO. 82 LAKE STREET. We will sell on THURSDAY, June ... at 10 o'clock A. M., at our salesrooms, ... [illegible] ... Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. ... One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered, and full iron frame Piano. Made by Lamuel Gilbert, Boston. One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered and full iron frame Piano. Made by Amasa Dexter, of Boston. The above New Pianos are superior instruments, and many of them are of exceedingly rich and full tone, and each one warranted. They will be on exhibition the afternoon before the sale, which is to be positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

PROCLAMATION!! Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist, at Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street, WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS For the LOW sum of ONE DOLLAR, DURING THE WAR. ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR. Colored Photographs from $5 up. IVORYTYPES, The original style, and only safe method, taken by Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago. ALBUMS, For Card Photographs, just received. Also a very large stock of Gold Frames, bought at panic prices, and will be sold low. As Mr. Fassett has just returned from New York, he is in possession of some new styles of the Photographic Art, the public may find to their advantage to avail themselves of. Gallery open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

☞ IF YOU WANT ☞ GOOD LAMPS AND GOOD KEROSENE OIL, Go to Noble's LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175....LAKE STREET....175

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships: CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, BOSPHORUS. ... [illegible] ... CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents ... [illegible]

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machine Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 14 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by having them at our store. NO. 113 LAKE STREET. ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

CHICAGO SHYLOCKS.

The Illinois *Journal* is very sure that the money-sharks of New York, and the same tribe in Chicago, have got their heads together to cry down the two million loan offered by the State of Illinois for war purposes. We are ready to unite with the *Journal* in saying all manner of disagreeable things of the money-kings of New York who, as the *Journal* says, want to put the knife to Illinois; but we beg our contemporary to excuse us if, on the heels of this stumptail-war, when our banks are crippled, and money is commanding exorbitant rates, we decline to believe that the Chicago "shylocks" want the loan at any price, or that they are intent on their alleged purpose to cheapen it to others. If the loan Commissioners would take stump-tail, in payment for bonds, Chicago would absorb the last loan, this one and the next one, and then have more stump-tail to invest; but if there is any gold in the case, they will beg to be excused. Does not the *Journal* see that the Chicago capitalists are directly interested in keeping up the price of all bonds—those of our State especially. If not, let it put on its spectacles, and look again.

NO LYNCHINGS.

In another column of to-day's paper, we print a communication from a well-known citizen of Northern Illinois, wherein he discusses a question in which our readers have all been more or less interested—the responsibility of those who oppose the war against treason and rebellion, to the laws of the country, and the communities in which they severally live. The TRIBUNE does not agree that any violent or illegal measures are necessary for restraining freedom of speech, now or at any other time. It is unalterably opposed to mob law, and it hopes that those who have contended with it for the emancipation of the country from the domination of the Pro-Slavery Oligarchy by which it has been oppressed, will not now be recreant to the principles which lay at the basis of their action and ours, and countenance in any way the inauguration here of that terrorism which is corrupting the civilization of the South. If our cause is not just enough to bear criticism; if it is not strong enough in the hearts of the people to survive the attacks of those who oppose, it will go to the wall in spite of all the gibbets and armies that may be set in motion to advance and protect it. But measured by the law of treason as it stands, there is in these times, a limit to perfect freedom of speech, which no one should be suffered to overstep. There is the law of the State and of the Republic. If all abide by them, the ranting of crazy zealots will do harm only to themselves. Let us have no more lynchings. That at Lane, in Ogle county, on Wednesday, was needless and barbarous, though the punishment of arson and meditated murder.

THE EMBARGO.

Corn 28 cents per bushel, wheat 55 to 70, flour $3.50 per bbl, in the Chicago market. These are our war prices at the present time. Throughout the seceded States the price of corn is $1.00 to $1.70 and flour $10 to $12 for common grades. Without doubt the embargo established by the Government at Cairo and along the border has contributed something to the depression of our markets. It has certainly raised the prices of food enormously throughout the New Dahomey. But it is a mistake to suppose that the embargo has had any *considerable* influence in bringing down the quotations of grain and provisions in the Northwest. By far the best market for our products is found in New York, New England and the Canadas—the country known collectively as the East. Next to the East, Liverpool is our best customer. New Orleans ranks only third in the scale of importance to the Northwest, although to certain portions (St. Louis and Southern Illinois, for instance), it is perhaps the first.

Since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the price of wheat in New York has gone down only 10 a 12 cents per bushel, that of corn only 15 a 20. Provisions have declined still less, although bacon and mess pork were the chief articles of export from our section to the realms of "Secessia." The decline in breadstuffs in our own market has been relatively greater in New York by reason of local causes, among which the explosion of our currency system, and the "heating" of grain in store or *in transitu*, are the most prominent. Another fruitful cause of depreciation is the entire stoppage of speculative demand. In our own market it is no longer possible to buy 5,000 bushels of grain with two hundred dollars. Moving large quantities of wheat or corn by "margins" as stocks are bought in the Brookers Board, is one of the lost arts. Cash down is the rule of the market. In New York the general wreck of credit has had the same effect. Dealers of good credit in ordinary times, can no longer get their paper discounted at bank rates. The names must be actually bomb-proof to pass muster in the Directors' room. The market is to this extent curtailed of buyers, and speculative inquiry is almost wholly at an end. Again, the Bank of England has raised the rate of discount nearly two per cent. since the American war commenced, thus checking speculation in Liverpool. In view of these things, a decline of ten or twelve cents in wheat is not to be wondered at. The nominal decline in our market since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in No. 1 Spring Wheat, is exactly nineteen cents. Nearly one-half of this decline is fictitious—our currency on the 13th of April being from 8 to 10 per cent. below par.

The best evidence, however, that the embargo has had little to do with the depression in our market is shown in the fact that provisions, the chief articles of export to New Orleans, have declined relatively no more than grain and flour. All the staple products of the Northwest have declined in about equal ratio, but those which the South was accustomed to take from us have not suffered sensibly in a greater degree than those which go chiefly to New York and Liverpool.

A NEW LAW NEEDED.

When Congress meets on the 4th of July, one of the very first things should be the passage of a law declaring that all contractors dealing with the Government, during the continuance of this rebellion, whether contractors for Army or Navy supplies, shall, from the date of the enactment be put on a military footing, and in cases of malfeasance be dealt with as offenders against the martial law; and that all government officials, from Cabinet Ministers down to the Quarter Masters and Commissaries clerks, who are in any way connected with the purchase of arms, equipments, provisions, animals, or military or naval stores of any sort, shall, when caught in collusion with the "scalpers," who are trying to clothe our troops in rags, and feed them sour flour and on stinking meat, be brought up to the drum-head and tried according to the forms which there prevail, and shot outside of the lines, as soon as their guilt is proved. Such a law will save the country tens of millions of dollars, spare our troops many a day of hunger and discomfort, and greatly increase the efficiency of all branches of the public service, by preventing the demoralization which contractors' rascality and official corruption will cause among the men who fight and the men who pay. Fortunately the Illinois troops have escaped the grasp of the speculators who dabble in the blood of their countrymen; but if half we hear of the rascality which has been practiced in Ohio, in New York and in Pennsylvania, is true, the necessity for such a law is imperative. And if reports which begin to be noised abroad in relation to the dereliction of certain officials and their favorites in Washington, are proved, such a law, and that only, will save our army and our holy cause. We appeal to the Western members, none of whom will be willing to have the noble patriotism of the country prostituted to the enriching of individuals, to see to it that such a law is introduced, and if possible, passed. It may seem unnecessary and severe; but, if unnecessary, it will do no harm, because no one will come within the range of its operation; and it is no more severe than the offences at which it is aimed warrant. It is expected that in the chances and changes of the war, fortunate individuals, out of the immense disbursements of the Government, will make ample fortunes. Large sums of money will be necessary to meet the requirements of the army; and those who advance it will have large risks to encounter, and they should be liberally paid. But that is legitimate and proper. That is business; and we shall envy no one, accuse no one who puts profit in his purse thereby. But for the tribe of scoundrels who sell lean cattle at high prices, sour flour and rusty pork, when their contracts call for the best, shoddy for army cloth, unsound timber for merchantable live-oak, and for the dishonest officials who are supposed to share with them the profits of the rascality, the uncertainties and delays of the civil tribunals, are insufficient. The Provost Marshal or a file of men with muskets, at ten paces, are the executive officers for them.

NATIONAL WAR DEBT.

One of the leading New York journals—the Evening *Post*—with its usual sagacity, points out the fact that a War Debt of seven hundred and fifty millions, contracted in putting down the pro-slavery rebellion, would be far less onerous to the people of to-day, than the debt incurred in the Revolution, which was aggregated in 1791. The population of the country was then three millions, and the means of creating wealth were exceedingly scanty; but the debt which followed that seven years' struggle, was full seventy-five millions. The *Post* says:

But we must remember that seventy five millions was, in those days, nearly twice as great a sum as it would be now, when living is so much dearer, and money so much cheaper. Counting in every difference of circumstances, it is safe to say that we would to-day more easily bear a debt of fifteen hundred millions than could the men of 1791 one of seventy five millions.

The revolutionary debt was very gradually reduced until the year 1812, when but forty-five millions remained to be paid. The war with England left us, in 1816, with a debt of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. In those years there was so general a depression of business, that the government found it very difficult to raise loans. The patriotic merchants of New York, Boston and Philadelphia made it a matter of personal pride to assist the embarrassed administration to the extent of their means. At this time we had a population of eight and a half millions. The debt, which was equal—leaving out every consideration but numbers—to at least four hundred and fifty millions at the present time, was paid off in nineteen years, and a surplus remained in the Treasury. In 1845, at the beginning of the war with Mexico, our national debt, owing to various causes, had again increased to nearly seventeen millions. In 1848 it stood at sixty-five millions, which, at the close of 1856, had been reduced to thirty millions.

From all of which the *Post* argues that the National credit is good; and, that, while we are too rich to ask for money at less than fair market rates, the Government, before accepting unreasonable terms, to which speculators will seek to compel it, should resort directly to the people, and as Napoleon did, advertise a patriotic loan—the latter as a wholesome check upon the speculative tendencies of capitalists.

Senator Johnson in Kentucky.

Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was the recipient of signal honors and attentions by the Union men of Kentucky, in his progress through their State to Cincinnati, on Tuesday and Wednesday. At many of the stations along the route there were crowds of people eager to see and applaud their hero, and wherever opportunity could be had they were gratified with words of encouragement from him. His great speech at Lexington, Tuesday evening, was heard by several thousand people, by whom its uncompromising and unconditional Union sentiments were well received. At Covington, on Wednesday, the citizens gave him a warm reception, and escorted him across the river to Cincinnati, where he passed the afternoon, proceeding on to Washington by the evening train. Mr. Johnson was much impressed with the depth and earnestness of these attentions paid him in Kentucky; and the Union men themselves were not less encouraged by his presence to the performance of their own duty in the Congressional election of Thursday.

Senator Johnson denies that he has ever corresponded with Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, and certainly that he never expected a contribution of money from him. Therefore he knows nothing about the letter reported to have been found in the mail bags at Richmond, Virginia, and it is strongly believed that the miscreants have published their own shame in a double sense. If any such letter as the Richmond *Enquirer* gloats over has been handed to Gov. Harris, it must be a forgery. Perhaps John Bell, whose candidate for Governor he was in the Massachusett's elections, last year, can tell by reference to his own files, whether the draft is genuine or not!

The Speaker of the Missouri Legislature Flogged by a Union Man.

A gentleman of English birth, who was recently driven out of Shelbyville, Mo., by Secessionists, yesterday received a letter from a friend in that place, relating the following pleasant circumstances:

"The Union men held a meeting about six miles from here, at Miller's. John Glover addressed the meeting. In his remarks he stated that Camp Jackson was organized by Gov. Jackson, and armed by the Southern Confederacy, with arms stolen from the Baton Rouge Arsenal. Speaker McAfee was present and said it was false. Glover said he could prove it. McAfee said he could not—"it was a lie." Glover left the stand, walked up to McAfee and told him he must take it back. He said he would not. Glover then "sailed in," and whipped him so badly that he was confined to his bed for several days."

A New Oath of Allegiance.

The Navy Department has forwarded to all the officers of the navy a copy of the following revised form of the oath of allegiance. Naval officers are required to sign it before a magistrate, and to return it to the department:

"I, ————, do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and I will serve them honestly and faithfully, without any mental reservation, against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; *that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States*, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the navy of the United States.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me, ———, at ———, this ——— day of ———, 18—.

"Justice of the Peace."

PERSONAL.

J. Lothrop Motley arrived at Washington yesterday.

—Gen. Dix's commission as Major Gen. bears date May 16.

—Mr. Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters has been accepted by the War Department, with the condition that it be mustered into service within ninety days, the first detachment to be mustered within seventy days, and that it be armed and equipped without expense to the government. Mr. Berdan proposes to raise a force of 750 men.

A SEDITIOUS LIEUTENANT OF MARINES.—Henry B. Tyler, Lieut. Marines, was arrested last night by detective Farley, for disorderly conduct. He had been stopping at a place near the police head quarters, and when the officers found him he was uttering foul and seditious language in a boisterous and disorderly manner. He cursed the stars and stripes, reviled Gen. Scott, and wished the people had him in Virginia, etc. Upon being conducted to police head quarters, he stated that he was a native of the city of Washington, and was on board the Saratoga when she captured the slaver Nightingale. He had been placed on the latter vessel, and was in her when she arrived at this port. The Lieut. was detained all night and sent to-day to the Navy Yard.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Loyal Virginia Regiment.

A Virginia regiment is to be raised at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry immediately, composed of Union refugees. Capt. Pendleton has been recruiting there for several days, and Lieut. Smalley, 2d U. S. Artillery, arrived there direct from Washington, with plenary power from the Secretary of War to raise and equip the regiment. The loyal Virginians will flock to his standard, and in a few days Eastern Virginia will have a regiment in the field to chastise the traitors for the ruthless invasion of their homes and cruel treatment of their persons, robbery, outrage, and destruction of property they have suffered. The regiment is to be commanded by Col. Lemon, the present Marshal of the District of Columbia, an office worth $25,000 per annum, which he resigns to give his country his services against the rebels of his native State.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Capture of Boonville—Effect in St. Louis—Wicked Hoax by a Secession Newspaper Office—Reported circulation of a rebel victory and Gen. Lyon a prisoner—Joy of Secessionists—How the Cloven-foot appeared—Policy of suppressing the cause of such outbreaks—Threats to hang a boy—Telegraph operator driven from Syracuse, Mo.—Gen. Harney's approbation of Gen. Lyon's course—Secession pretexts to find fault with Germans—More rifled muskets—Col. J. D. Stevenson—Warlike materials—North Missouri Railroad bridges—East Tennesseans in Missouri, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1861.

The news of the taking of Boonville and the rout of the rebels by Gen. Lyons and the Federal forces created a profound sensation among all classes here. The secessionists are badly scared. Yesterday afternoon they flattered each other with believing a wicked hoax concocted at the *State Journal* office, to the effect that the State Guards had gained a victory at Boonville and taken Gen. Lyon prisoner. Upon this they gloated and chuckled for several hours, but about half past seven a genuine dispatch was received at the *Democrat* office, from Col. Boernstein—the commander at Jefferson City—with news that Gen. Lyon had met the enemy and routed them completely. It was issued in the form of a slip from the *Democrat* office, and was soon known throughout the city. It was quite late in the evening when the confirmatory dispatches were received, and not till this morning were the effects of the news fully observable. The Union men feel an inward sense of rejoicing, but deplore the loss of life. They believe the State troops were deluded by Gov. Jackson into rebellious acts, and that the severe consequences should fall upon him. The secessionists have crawled into their hiding places again and are as quiet and meek to-day as lambs. Full details will be telegraphed in relation to the Boonville affair as soon as received, so that there is nothing to add here at present.

The hoax last night in relation to the reported capture of Gen. Lyon created great excitement among secessionists. It was posted up in front of the *Journal* office in startling capitals:

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM BOONVILLE!

FEDERAL TROOPS DEFEATED!!

GENERAL LYON A PRISONER IN THE HANDS OF STATE TROOPS!!!

Full Particulars, in Special Dispatch to the Journal, will be Published in an Extra at 5 P. M.

This placard was read by an excited multitude, who ran up the street perfectly wild, hurrahing and shouting as they ran. Cheer after cheer was given for Jeff. Davis and Gov. Jackson. A German soldier who came along, read the placard and pronounced it a lie. He was instantly set upon and beat badly. Some of the leading secessionists in the city acted like children. Among them was Capt. Billy Wade, who was one of one of the State troops who took the oath of allegiance at the Arsenal. He is reported to have taken his hat and tossed it in the air, crying out, "We've got 'em. Are there any Missourians here?—let them hurrah." Another individual who is marked in this connection, is D. H. Armstrong, formerly Post Master, and now a secessionist. He whooped and hurrahed till he was hoarse, and so with others, for whose benefit it may be stated that every one of them was marked at the time, and their names have been sent to headquarters. Men who have no more discretion than to raise an excitement upon such a base fabrication will bear watching. When the news reached Main street, there was another secession outbreak, and among the crazy ones was a Mr. Scott, a member of the firm of North, Scott & Co., heretofore a quiet man; but the report that Gen. Lyon had been captured, was too much for his secession sympathies, and he let loose his tongue like all the rest. There is no doubt that it was a device to raise an excitement. The pretended dispatch never came to the *Journal* office at all. No such dispatch as the one reported came over the wires, and the *Democrat* extra came out very opportunely in flat contradiction of it, about a half hour after the first report appeared on the *Journal* bulletin. The worst effect was to rouse up the secession element to a high pitch of excitement. The rowdy portion was ready for anything, and found vent in numerous street-corner gatherings, impromptu musses, impelled by bad whisky and still worse blood.

A word about the *State Journal*. There is no other country in the world where, in times like the present, such a vehicle of incendiarism would be allowed to be printed, and it is seriously questioned whether public policy and a due regard to the peace of the city should longer tolerate its existence. Harsh measures to curtail the freedom of individual action may be out of the legitimate sphere of the duties of the Federal authorities; but when the freedom of the press is prostituted to the abuse of individuals, those who do the mischief must pay the penalty. Why should a different rule apply to those who stir up the worst passions of men and seek to stab the best interests of society, by creating popular excitements and clamoring for the blood of those who uphold the Federal Government? It is only among the ignorant classes that the incendiarism of the *State Journal* can operate; and led on by bad counsels and persuaded by demagogues, the half-informed, deluded fellows who congregate around the corner of Third and Pine streets daily are ready for anything. Witness the excitements yesterday. Had one of their leaders been brave enough to lead them to a gun store, they would have sacked it in ten minutes, and been ready to mob newspaper offices or dwellings with equal ferocity. As an evidence of the abominable character of the matter published in the *State Journal*, let the following extract from yesterday's issue serve as a fair example. It says:

"Yesterday, a responsible man announced in our office, on the authority of a member of the Republican party in St. Louis, that if the federal recruits should meet with reverses in the interior of the State, the Home Guard would be turned loose upon the people of the city, to murder, indiscriminately, men, women and children, who were supposed to sympathize with the constituted authorities of the State of Missouri."

Could infamy go further? Your citizens may judge from this extract what sort of secession material we have to fight in St. Louis. It is the most despicable and contemptible of any in the country. Lying and misrepresentation are daily resorted to and repeated by self-appointed orators in bar rooms and on street corners and in hotels, to the great delectation of secessionists. We feel that our only security is in Federal bayonets. They know it, too, and we are glad of it.

To-day the wires are down again between this place and Jefferson City. The cause is supposed to a break at the Gasconade Bridge. Where a large force of men are engaged repairing the bridge and in moving heavy timbers, the wires are apt to be broken. It is expected that the telegraph will be all right again before night, and working through to Boonville. This has been one of the main difficulties in getting news from Gen. Lyon's expedition. The wires have either been down from ordinary causes, or cut purposely, for a week back. The last outrage was the warning given to the boy operator at Syracuse, mentioned two days since as the brave youth who locked them out of the office at Syracuse, and worked the telegraph with a loaded revolver within reach. He was all alone, however, and on the 17th a committee waited upon him in the evening, and told him he must quit town by nine o'clock the next morning, or they would hang him. This threat, coming from fifty hungry desperadoes, was too much for our brave boy, and he left for Jefferson City just in time to save himself from impressment into Capt. Kelly's company.

One of the most pleasing incidents in connection with the news of Gen. Lyon's success at Boonville is Gen. Harney's approbation of it and his hopes that Gov. Jackson may be caught. Last evening when the news was received, John How Esq., walked over to tell Gen. Harney about it. The General was delighted with the news and expressed his unqualified admiration of the manner in which it was managed. He has great faith in Gen. Lyon's military capacity, and knows him of old in the Florida war and in many Indian campaigns on the plains. By the way it has been published that Gen. Harney has removed to Philadelphia, but it is untrue, the gallant General is still here and as firm in his love for the Union, and the stars and stripes, as ever, believes he was grossly deceived by Gov. Jackson, and aches for a chance to get even. There is no doubt of Gen. Harney's loyalty despite the adverse circumstances attending some of his acts. His heart is right, it is only the head that errs.

The secessionists are still endeavoring to make capitol out of the Seventh st. affair. In this they are aided by the Missouri *Republican* to the extent of its power, that paper this morning advances a theory that all the witnesses who testify to seeing shots fired from the windows and were so positive of it that they saw the smoke of the weapons, only mistook the brick dust caused by the fearful minie balls striking the walls. Is not this fanciful? Now suppose that respectable persons with their eyes open could be so mistaken is to give credit to the most absurd statements of adverse witnesses and reject all other testimony. It is a remarkable fact that Germans have been recruited by thousands in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and elsewhere, and marched through the public streets where there are no disloyalists without molestation. They have carried loaded guns, but never turned and fired upon a crowd promiscuously in any of these cities. They have such a *penchant* for blood in St. Louis, forsooth that they must act differently here from their countrymen everywhere else, and shoot innocent people just for the fun of the thing. Yet this is the logical sequence of the bloodthirsty theories of the St. Louis secessionists and the Missouri *Republican*. The Coroners inquest will reveal some rare conflicts between witnesses.

Two car loads of rifled muskets arrived here by the American express for Gen. Lyon last night by the Terre Haute railroad. The arms sent to Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, some weeks ago, depleted the stock on hand at the St. Louis arsenal materially, and the large demands for the volunteers enlisted for active service, and the Home guards forming the U. S. Reserves, and the necessity of arming the loyal people of the State, has compelled the Federal authorities to send us more guns. The Arsenal is now in charge of Col. John D. Stevenson of the Seventh regiment of Missouri volunteers. Col. Stevenson is a native of the old Dominion, and lately a member of the Legislature from St. Louis Co. He was in the Mexican war in command of a company of volunteers from this State and is thoroughly posted in military matters. He belonged to the old Benton Democracy in its palmiest days but voted for Lincoln and goes his pile in putting down treason. It is a great pity that when so many civilians are put at the head of the ranks, men like Col. Stevenson with undoubted military knowledge would be overlooked. The Arsenal shops are still turning out minie bullets cartridges, gun carriages and rifled muskets altered from the old smooth-bore weapon, at a rapid rate. It is lucky the St. Louis Arsenal was preserved from the hands of the rebels. I would have been a valuable prize for them and a serious loss to us. Only think of it, through the month of November it was guarded by less than fifty men.

The city has been full of *canards* since yesterday morning. One of them ran that Frank Blair had secretly returned from the interior and was concealed at the Arsenal. As a proof of that, it was cited that Mrs. Blair and family left the city yesterday afternoon for the East. The departure of the family has long been in contemplation, and is true—the rest false. Another story was circulated to the effect that Mr. Helfensteen, (commonly known here as "H—fenced—in") a merchant, brought news from Harper's Ferry that that place having been reported evacuated, Gen. Patterson's advance division of 5,000 men entered it, on Saturday, when Gen. Beauregard with 16,000 concealed in ambush, fell upon them and cut them all to pieces.

The North Missouri railroad is useless for the present. The Warrenton bridge, destroyed on the 17th, was more important than either of the others. Complaint is made of mismanagement in the forwarding of troops to protect this road. Col. Kallman's reprisal was detailed for this duty, but for some cause half the regiment returned after news, too, had been received of the burning of two bridges. Somebody is to blame. The travel to St. Joseph is carried on wholly by river to Hannibal now. The reports from Quincy on Monday of the burning of a bridge thirty-five miles east of St. Joseph, must have been a mistake, as passengers over the road since then knew nothing of the affair. It is pretty well guarded by troops at this time. It is stated that the Directors of the Pacific road have instructed their energetic President, Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., to commence civil and criminal actions against Gov. Jackson, Gen. Sterling Price, and Capt. Kelley, who commanded the party who destroyed the Gasconade and Osage bridges. Gov. Jackson has large landed interests and improved property in Pettis and Saline counties, and is able to pay the damages. The law provides that any person destroying a railroad bridge or injuring the same, or accessory to the act of another, shall pay damages in treble the sum of the actual injury.

Your telegraphic correspondent made a mistake speaking of Springfield as an "eminently disloyal neighborhood." The reverse is true. The region around Springfield is settled largely by East Tennesseans, who have imbibed the Andy Johnson, Parson Brownlow Union spirit, and have rallied in Greene county and vicinity in sufficient numbers to form a regiment, which is commanded by Col. John S. Phelps, the oldest member of the United States House of Representatives.

Superintendent Wilson, of the Illinois telegraph lines, was here yesterday trying to make an arrangement for putting up wires between Quincy and Palmyra, so as to connect with the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad telegraph for points west of St. Joseph. In view of the prospect of a speedy suppression of the rebellion in Missouri, it was deemed advisable not to go into the enterprise.

News was received to day that Jim Lane, of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier General of the Kansas forces, and will operate upon the western border of Missouri. C.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Pickle the Papers are in—Your Correspondent innocent of telling Contraband News—What they say here about the "Retreat of the 10,000"—New Move this evening at Double Quick—The Batteries on the River all ready for Beauregard—An Offer to bet he Advances to-night—Have we a Beecher among Us?—Our next Fourth of July a great one: Flag; Oration on Douglas; Congress, &c.; O. H. Browning, "O. K."—A new Regiment every day—Tree of Heaven in Bad Odor—An old fashioned Chimney Sweep—A Negro Church with Organ and Written Sermon!

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

"What's the news?" is the question that the New York *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times* have been answering at such "double quick," that General Scott cannot keep up with them. The result is, that these papers are just now in an awful squirm at the embargo that has been laid on their revealings. Were it on their more frequent imaginings, it would be heartily sustained by all who do not like to be hoaxed in the war news, any more than you editors did in the Little and Great Bethel victory by Gen. Butler. It is a difficult thing to know just how much to tell of the actual movement of our troops. General Scott and the Cabinet are the best judges, and if they think that some of the New York correspondents have told so much as to apprise the enemy of our army designs, why, of course, there should be an embargo on such a traffic; and that is understood now to have been determined on. All telegraphic army news is to be "contraband of war," and will be punished severely. Happy thing for me, that my hasty notes for the TRIBUNE have been innocent of attempting much news. I have never presumed to worm into any official; and have only essayed to catch the phase of things as they have revealed themselves in this great camp and capital. On the other hand, I am happy in the assurance that I have been able to give to give the war department some original packages of the news that came to me privately from Grafton, and that the movements of our troops thither followed.

We were prepared to hear of the famous retreat of the 15,000 rebels from Harper's Ferry. They had learned too much through the papers, and could scent the battle-like Job's war horse afar off. No doubt it was the best thing for them. They had no fancy for seeing the bottom of the platter there, with 30,000 troops around them determined to make this an exception of the rule, "if thine enemy hunger, feed him." The evacuation and flight were well timed; and if conducted throughout as well as it was begun, this retreat may yet rank in history alongside with that of the famous "Retreat of the ten thousand" in Xenophon's day. The general impression here is that we have gained more than we have lost by this flight of the enemy. It shows that they were afraid to make a stand even in that Thermopylæ, [and] the inference is, that they will be more chary of the same thing in Manassas Gap or Richmond.

This has been a day of a new movement of our troops in the city. All day there have been heard the martial strains. The Pennsylvania 4th, which has been in camp near by, were out, headed by a band of 18 drums, and twelve pieces of a brass band, which played the "Red White and Blue" admirably. The soldiers were covered with dust, and many of them had empty canteens; for no sooner did they halt, then several slipped away to the pumps, and were luxuriating in a big drink, and filled their canteens. The word was then given to "rest arms," to "stack arms," which were thrown into self-supporting pyramids in a trice, and when ten minutes were given for a break, it was taken with a will, and the echo rang with the shout and stampede. In a half minute, order was reduced to a beautiful confusion, worse confounded; and they swarmed everywhere, especially in the region of the pumps and to the beer saloons. They were at their posts again, as zealously as they had left them, and away they went with banners and music; some said "to the wars." The New York 12th came through the Avenue about the same time, making a splendid march, bayonets all aglow. They had hardly got out of the Avenue, before in came the Boston 1st Regiment direct from the brave old Bay State, every man of the 1000, a soldier every inch, as they tramped onward to the President's and to General Scott's. These both have been seen to day by the troops, and men who voted against Mr. Lincoln, are now in ecstacies over the noble determined man as a great President. Gen. Scott is almost idolized, and nobody, except the rebels can say too much in his praise. Yesterday the Michigan 3d regiment came in with a band of superior music, which, as it swept round the church of Dr. Butler, right in the midst of an eloquent sermon, divided the admiration of the house with the Rev. orator, and drew some few quite out of church. I stuck to the Doctor, but am informed that the regiment will add largely to the fame of the Peninsular State as already represented by her 1st and 2d regiments.

These, and other movements of our troops, have given color to the impression that Washington is to be attacked, as the old almanacs say, "about these days." The army of some 30,000 at Manassas Gap, less than thirty miles from here, and the desperate condition to which they are reduced, after their Great Flight from Harper's Ferry—those create a very supposable case that they may make a forced march, and "dash" their brains out on our batteries. Those batteries are reported to-day to be in most excellent order to give Beauregard a reception. They fairly growl, as they lay their great black heads over the mounds, and are grim with war, watching the whole sweep of country, particularly the bridges. The trees have been cut away, so that the shots will have nothing to hit but the rebels, if any come. One gentleman this evening, in my hearing, was offering to bet that there will be a fight to night, and that it will be around Washington. General Lee, on dit, has given out that he will keep 4th of July at home on his own Arlington Heights. Some think this will be anticipated by two weeks or more; and that the city may, nay will be attacked to-night. The New York *Herald's* letter writer fixed on last night or this morning. That time has passed, and here we are yet, with the flag flying, and men getting the Capitol ready for Congress. And so, I doubt not, we shall continue, despite all the bets and predictions.

The question is being asked again, "Have we a Beecher among us?" Some say nay; or he would have made himself public. Others say they have seen him here now the second time of late, and that he is getting things ready for his Brooklyn Phalanx. I saw him myself, unless my eyes deceived me, on the avenue Friday. He was driving ahead with that same half stern, half smiling face of his; his hands full of bouquets, and a basket of flowers on his arm. This is of itself *prima facie* evidence that it was he, with the ruling passion for the beautiful, strong, even in war. But he has vanished; and Sunday has come and gone, and no crowds were rushing to hear the most popular speaker of the age, Gough excepted.

We are likely to have an extra 4th of July. On the evening preceding, John W. Forney gives the oration on Mr. Douglas. This is an excellent choice, if Forney can "*orate*" as well as he can write a thing. He was a pretty good friend always, and the late career of the deceased will give the Clerk of the House a new enthusiasm, so that he will speak *con amore*. On the 4th, our new flag will be raised to the height of that much abused monument of Washington. The flag is some 30x40 feet, and will float in triumph on that central pile. But the 4th will have its crown, in the meeting of Congress. Great issues are to be made, and the action will make a memorable page in a future volume of Bancroft. Some inquiries are made as to the new successor to Mr. Douglas. Now, Mr. Browning may think he is pretty well known in the country generally; but it is surprising, how few men, great wherever they are known, are scarcely known by the masses who are seen here. All the Illinois men know O. H. Browning of old, from the days of glorious Harry Clay down through the great days of the Congressional and Presidential hustings of Illinois, and to his gallant and eloquent defense of Mrs. Burch. Two weeks after its delivery I heard a prominent gentleman say that that speech of Browning's had set the northern part of the State crazy in his praise. It would be just the place for the best efforts of the new Senator, could he be the one to announce the death of his predecessor. But Trumbull will do that justice, and Mr. Browning will not be long here, but they will hear a native Kentuckian who has caught fast hold of the mantle of Henry Clay, and smites the waters with it as did old Elisha. I venture the prediction that the name of Browning as Senator, instead of "O. K." "O. H." might just as well be written "O. K." Quincy may get her tar barrels and empty boxes together for a fire, any time when he lays himself out for a speech, and Washington, that knows "Old Dick," will know the man who, though beaten by him, is not his inferior, put him where you will.

There was one of the clerks of the Treasury Bank in to see me lately, and he tells me that they are making arrangements to pay out money for a new regiment every day for a month at least. Gov. Morgan has just left with the assurance that the President will receive several more regiments from New York and they are coming right on. They are coming from other States as well. This indicates that there is no going backward in this war, but that the word at the Department is "onward, to Richmond."

I hope while they are paying the forth coming regiments, they will not delay to pay those already here. On yesterday noon I came upon a soldier, lying at the door of a drug store. I asked him if he was sick? He said "no." "Are you hungry?" "Well," said he, "I am hungry, and I have no money." He said he belonged to the Syracuse New York 12th State volunteers; that their regiment had been here two weeks, and never had over half rations; that lately not a man would do duty because they had nothing to eat that day; and the officers had to go on guard. Their Quartermaster was one "Stone," from Homer, N. Y., who had to resign, and that their new commissary had not yet done any better. I took the soldier in, and gave him a dinner. He said this was the first time anybody had ever asked him to eat since he enlisted. Now something is wrong in such a state of things. Either let the soldiers have their money and buy their own provisions, or see that they are fed by the Government, with no speculating "go between."

A word about Washington shade trees. They have the Alanthus here everywhere, and just now it is in bloom, and the flower having a very stinking odor, the city gets more than it contracted for in "the tree of heaven." The name is badly chosen. But this will soon be past, and, then we will say as of the war, "sorrow may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Another city item is, that I have seen a veritable old-fashioned chimney sweep—a little *nig*, with hoe and brush, and rags and soot, and the white of the eye and grinning teeth, white as pearl. But there was one thing missing, and that was the old song—"*And sweep, O-o-o ah!*" The world is degenerating in this respect. But I must give credit for an advance in a better song of the negroes. Hearing some most entrancing choral strains at an African church, I was passing yesterday afternoon, I stepped in, and took a back seat. The house was better than the best Methodist church in Montgomery where Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, was its pastor. There was an organ leading the choir, and well played; and the choir was full of both sexes of the colored people, who held their music and hymn books both. There's negro singing passing now while I write. The negro is a bundle of music, and a strange commixture of song and sorrow. But I had never heard such, sing to the strains of the organ in a well conducted church. The minister was a negro, and preached from carefully written notes, a very sensible, and at times, eloquent and classical sermon. There was no shouting, or swaying to and fro, in any of the services. They would have done credit to any white congregation. This is a hopeful fact in the history of the improvement of this large and abused class. J. W. R.

A DOWN EAST LETTER.

Military Affairs in the State of Maine.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PORTLAND, Me., June 18, 1861.

Your Boston correspondent finds himself still "onto the wing" as the above date will show. I sent you a squib from New Hampshire last week, and now, *en route* for home, cannot forbear to give you a short scrawl from this charming town, so well known by its soubriquet of "The Forest City."

Portland, as you well know, has various and commanding claims to distinction. It is celebrated as having N. Dow ed (an old joke but a good one) the State, the country and humanity with that firstling of prohibitory temperance legislation, the Maine Liquor Law. It is also the place where the Great Eastern did *not* come, much to the disgust of the inhabitants, but greatly to their benefit, if one may judge from the trail of misfortune and bad luck which has followed in the wake of that ill-fated monster steamship. A cherished souvenir of the city (a sort of offset to the vexation attendant upon the Great Eastern's non-appearance,) is the visit of the Prince of Wales, who chose this as his port of embarkation on his return to the bosom of his classical and mathematical functions at Oxford. In this souvenir the Prince, sooth to say, is not the most prominent feature. For he, unkind scion of royalty, flitted through the town, giving but four hours to the contemplation of natural beauties, animate and inanimate, which might well have consumed as many days. But the officers of his squadron did better, and passed several days in this harbor and city enjoying the hospitalities of the town while awaiting His Royal Highness' arrival. And the reciprocal cordialities were such in those few days (to judge from the glowing narrative of Portland ladies) that, if Great Britain persists in assuming a hostile attitude towards our Government, she would do ill for her own interests to send the Hero and Leander ships of-war to this port for any purposes of capture or blockade. This is the day when officers swerve from their allegiance, and without a breath of imputation upon the loyalty of those officers, past reminiscences might be too much for them.

Portland was to grow great by the healthful influence of the Grand Trunk Railway upon its commercial destinies. It has, thus far signally failed to respond to the high hopes which beat in the bosoms of its citizens when that grand thoroughfare was first opened to the public. It is a great misfortune to the city that the enterprise has been so mismanaged from the beginning. Its whole history has been one of extravagance and continued squandering on the part of its officials. The result to-day of this mismanagement is that the road is insolvent, its credit utterly gone, and all its available assets under attachment. Its English creditors, Messrs. Baring and others, who have held it up from the start are tired of the burden of bearing (no joke) so overgrown a calf, and have quietly slipped their shoulders from under the yoke. The result is that the road is unable to do more than maintain a *quasi* existence; and although there is plenty of business for it to do, it cannot accept the good fortune willing to flow in, for the reason that its rolling stock is unequal to the conveyance of the freight that offers. It is deeply in debt to the Portland Company, manufacturers of cars and locomotives; and over one hundred transportation cars, made for this road, have for some weeks been waiting as the Portland Company's Works to see the color of Grand Trunk money. Until they do see it transportation languishes, and it bids fair to languish still more since the disabling of the Baltimore and Ohio Road by the rebel vandalisms in Virginia. To add to the unfortunate complications of the Grand Company, the directors of the Canadian portion have resigned their posts. This is said to be a political move, and is explained by the fact that the directors in question are prominent members of the Canadian Government; and as a new subsidy is about to be asked for the Road, its friends desire to avoid too much appearance of a community of interest between the petitioners and the Executive heads of the province. This avoidance is especially important just now, as the Opposition party in Parliament is hard up for political issues, and would be likely to seize with avidity upon any one upon which they could hold even by their teeth. In making these statements about the Grand Trunk, I but repeat the common current of conversation in this city, and there certainly does not seem to be any doubt of the facts. It has been regarded as a great piece of good fortune to the original stockholders of the American half of this road, that the Canadian company leased it and paid them six per cent. upon their investment. So it has been thus far, and so it will be as long as their interest is promptly paid; but there may be a peculiar conjunction of circumstances which will lead them to wish that they had held on to the property and managed it themselves from the beginning.

Portland raged high with the fever of loyalty and patriotism yesterday. The day was favorable from its associations as well as from the glorious June sky and air which was spread above and around. The Seventeenth of June and a lovely day, may well excite emotions in the breast of the patriotic citizen in these stirring times, even without the presence of any additional element favoring development in the same line. But yesterday appealed in a more extraordinary degree to the patriotic ardor of the sons of Maine, from the fact that the Fourth Regiment of State Volunteers passed through the city on their march to the seat of war. This Regiment, numerically the Fourth in State rolls, is also the Fourth to be mustered into actual service. It is from the centre of the State, representing the counties of Lincoln and Waldo chiefly. Like the three other regiments already sent, it is eminently calculated to do credit to the State and country, and there is no fear, that the elegant banners which it bears will fall by any discreditable means into rebellious hands. A motto upon one flag informed the spectators that the Regiment came from the home of Knox, and the *timbre* of the men irresistably forced upon one's mind the idea that the Knox they give the enemy will be *hard knocks*. The regiment arrived in the city at 4 o'clock p. m., by the steamer *Daniel Webster* from Rockland. They were received at the wharf by a detachment of the Fifth Regiment, under Col. Dunnell, and a great and enthusiastic concourse of people assisted at the debarkation and crowded along the line of march. The regiment took up its quarters in the city last night, and started for Boston at 6 o'clock this morning. Its commanding officer is Col. H. G. Berry, of Rockland, named here as an experienced and efficient officer. Let us trust so, and for the men, let us fervently hope that before their return to their homes they may receive no other berry-al than that signified in his beneficent command.

The Fifth Regiment is encamped near this city, at Camp Preble. Its uniforms and equipments are not yet ready, but a few days more will finish them, and then they will be prepared for a start. They are progressing rapidly in drill, and mean to deserve a compliment equal to that paid to the First Maine Regiment in Washington, of being one of the most thoroughly drilled of the volunteer regiments that have presented themselves from any State. This Regiment is recruited from the counties of York, Cumberland, and Oxford chiefly. The First Regiment was mainly from the city and vicinity; the Second from the Penobscot region; the Third from the Kennebec valley. The Fourth and the Fifth I have just spoken of; and the Sixth is being formed in the extreme eastern and northern parts of the State—Hancock, Washington and Aroostook counties. Maine is certainly entitled to crow for the promptness and efficiency of her citizen soldiery.

Fort Preble, commanding the approaches to this harbor, one of the finest harbors on our entire coast, is efficiently garrisoned by one able bodied man. The journals of this city, though they have the utmost confidence in our friend's integrity and patriotism, think it would be no more than justice to him that the garrison should be doubled!

I intended to say a word about business in this city, but this letter has swelled to a length which forbids it. I would only say in general terms, that business here partakes of the depression prevailing everywhere. The largest and most lifegiving business institution in the city, next to the Portland Company named above is the Portland sugar manufactory. This establishment gives employment to about one hundred and fifty men, and is rapidly adding to its stock of sugars, no doubt in the anticipation that Congress will set an additional seal of value upon them by the raising of the duty on that important staple. They have already several thousand barrels in store, awaiting a prospective demand.

My next letter will be from my native heath, and I shall try to tell your readers what sights Boston has seen for the fortnight past.

Treason by Word of Mouth.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

OGLE COUNTY, June 17, 1861.

Just at this particular juncture in our national affairs, it becomes a question of very grave and interesting inquiry, as to how far men may go in their *expressions of opinion* in regard to their sympathies for the South—in their manifestations of evident pleasure and satisfaction at the success of the Confederate forces, together with their utterances of opposition and hostility to the General Government in its struggle to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, without involving themselves in the quiet treason.

It is true, perhaps, that the time has not fully arrived when men of all classes and of all parties will be *obliged* to arrange themselves distinctively on the one side or the other of this great question—when the mask will be torn from every individual—when all men will be required to enlist, *fairly and squarely*, under the honored and glorious "stars and stripes," or under that other emblem of treason and revolt, beneath whose hated and despicable folds the enemies of our government are marshaling their maddened, infuriated and piratical forces.

But, while it may be true that the period indicated above has not fully come, it is true that it is very near at hand, and will soon be upon us in its fullest significance. Then this question, admitting no further delay, will be promptly met and disposed of by the adoption of some efficient measures for the suppression or punishment of every treasonable or disloyal sentiment, uttered by whomsoever it may be. At the present time, however, times are a little different. There has been no very considerable fighting—no general battle—no considerable loss of life, while some, and perhaps in certain localities there are many who still entertain the notion that some arrangement of some kind—they know not what, will yet be made, which will arrest all hostilities, and result in a reconstruction of the government upon some basis mutually agreeable to both parties. The existence of this state of things—this state of seeming doubt and uncertainty as to the settled and inevitable course of things, seem to give some men a sort of licensed mode and style of expression—a freedom of opinion and utterance, connected with many other unmistakable manifestations of a preponderance of feeling in favor of rebels and their work of rebellion. Now, we repeat the question of very great interest to hundreds, and one we would like much to have answered, is, how far such persons can go and yet be held guiltless of the grave and serious charge of treason?

It may be regarded as both a difficult and delicate task to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness of both the press and speech; and while I would not undertake the task, still it strikes me as requiring no marvellous amount of wisdom to decide that a man may so abuse the privilege of free speech and the freedom of the press as to expose him to the pains and penalties of violated law. Because one government tolerates freedom of speech and of the press to an extent much greater than any other government in the world, it does not follow that a man may either speak or publish that which will work the forfeit of either public or private rights. The "South" has arrayed itself in deadly hostility and opposition not only to the rights and interests of the General Government, but to the very being and existence of the same—seeking by armed force to overthrow and destroy the distinctiveness and integrity of our very nationality, as well also as to destroy all those *private* rights and interests of individuals that are inseparably identified with and made dependent upon the continued existence and maintenance of this government.

Now, without attempting to enlarge upon the question at any length, I simply ask what constitutes the crime of treason? Can a man be guilty of treason without the commission of some overt act? Is there any such thing as *talking* or *writing* treason? Our statutes define treason "being adherent to the enemies of the State, giving them advice and comfort." No one we presume can doubt that a man can commit treason with his pen.—Our Government, by seizing all the telegraphic communications in many of the public offices throughout the country, has by means of *written communications*, put itself, as we understand, in possession of the fullest proof of the charge of treason against our late Minister to Portugal, Mr. Harvey. In this regard, then, we think it is very certain than an individual may give very important "*aid, advice and comfort*" to the enemy, and thereby be guilty of treason.

The question recurs—can a man *talk* treason? Can he by any open and public expression of opinion, involve himself in the guilt of treason to an extent that would expose him to the infliction of the penalty which the law affixes to that high crime? This to my mind is a grave and serious question, particularly at the present time when the great and momentous issues which are upon us are separating citizens of the same State, town and ne[ighborhood], and even dividing families themselves.

The above reflections have been mainly suggested by frequent remarks made in my hearing lately—"that a man was at perfect liberty to enjoy and express his own opinions upon all subjects of whatever character—that no law of the land can be made to interfere with or in any manner arrest or prohibit such an expression of opinion as any man may see fit to make." Is this so? Is there no such thing as affording "*aid, advice or comfort* to the enemy" by such speech? When the notorious Wigfall, U. S. Senator from Texas, declared last winter, upon the floor of the U. S. Senate, that he "owed no allegiance to the Government of the United States," he was denounced all over the country as a vile traitor, and Jas. Buchanan was charged with cowardice by many, and by others with complicity with Wigfall in his treason, for not arresting him on the spot and hanging him as high as Haman. Did Wigfall commit treason? Can there be any reasonable doubt of it? Were not the enemies of our country very greatly "comforted?" Did it not constitute important "aid" to them while scheming to overthrow the Government, to learn, by such *speeches*, that they had such important "aid" even in the high place of the United States Senate?

I am fully aware that a loud hue and cry would instantly be raised against any attempt either directly or indirectly to suppress the expression of what might be termed treasonable sentiments. It would be denounced as an attempt to interfere with freedom of speech, and many a hand would be raised in holy horror, and many a tongue would utter loud and long curses. I would be glad to have this question discussed with freedom by our public journals. I am not satisfied myself how far men may be allowed to go in this direction, to what extent they may, with impunity proclaim upon the corners of the street their sympathies with the rebellion in the land, and their evident delight and satisfaction at every triumph of arms, however small, upon the part of the enemies of our country. I mistake much the signs of the times—the clear and magnificent indications which are springing up all around us, if the day is not near at hand when *all men* will be required to take their stand among either the friends or the enemies of their country. No half way men or measures to be tolerated. VINDEX.

REMARKS.

We cannot entirely agree with our correspondent as to what constitutes treason. When war has been levied, with the intent to overthrow the Government, those who give the enemy information for the purpose of enabling them the more successfully to carry on their war, are undoubtedly guilty of treason. In war they are spies, and are treated with unusual severity. But the crime of treason can be fixed only upon those who commit an overt act of hostility, or knowingly aid others in so doing. There are no accessories in treason. All are principals. Those who disclaim against the Government, and invoke success for Jeff. Davis's army, are undoubtedly traitors in a moral sense, but they are not so in a legal sense.

General Pierce.

If the trained officers of our regular army do not erect at West Point a statue to Gen. Pierce of the Cape Cod Militia, they will evince monstrous ingratitude. Gen. Pierce is their gold mine, their lucky star, their windfall. If every young Lieutenant fresh from the Military School does not achieve a Colonel's commission, and lead a storming party to a victorious assault on some rebel intrenchment before the war closes, it will be no fault of Gen. Pierce. He has done what he could for them.

We have essayed to do our part toward swelling the general and wholesome clamor against committing important enterprizes to the charge of inexperienced officers; but there is now danger that the thing may be run into the ground. Every trained officer is not a Scott, nor is every improvised Colonel or General necessarily incompetent. Remember that Gen. Pierce is not a war made volunteer, but a militia veteran, who has passed gradually through all the lower grades of service up to a Brigadier's commission. Remember Braddock's defeat, wherein the ruinous results of a regular General's unfitness for his post were partially averted by the ability of a rather young and green Militia Colonel. Remember that the most shameful disasters of our last war with Great Britain were incurred under the command of veteran regulars—Hull, Winder, &c.—while our brilliant successes were in good part achieved by civilians fairly jumped into the service like Harrison and Jackson. In short, let us not ride our new hobby to death, but with moderation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, has engaged to deliver the oration in Green Bay, Wis., on the 4th of July.

GREAT BETHEL AFFAIR.

WHAT A NEW YORK ZOUAVE SAYS.

A New York Zouave—one of Duryee's—writes to his friends a letter from which the following is a part. We find it in the *World*:

Our colonel (Duryee) was in the thickest of the fight, under those terrible discharges of rifled cannon and the several pieces in battery, leading and directing with the coolness and clearness of comprehension which nothing but a thorough knowledge and sound judgment in the science of war can give. The Fifth Regiment of Zouaves as a body, officers and men, distinguished themselves in the eyes of their enemy, as we have since learned from our flag of truce, which went for the wounded and dead, if any were left. *Their only wish expressed was, that we may be continued under the same command of generals as at present. This is all they ask to insure them a continued repulse of our attacks, and final victory.* This is a significant fact, and deserves profound investigation from the War Department. It is boldly and universally said that our generals, both major and brigadier, are utterly incompetent to command, having been made of red tape and political favoritism, without a mind or the education to form a campaign, or even to draw up an order of battle. This want of generalship was undoubtedly the reason of our repulse at the battle of County Creek. With all our fatigue, and the want of ammunition, we could and would have carried the battery had our reserves come up in their places, and time, and had not our left wing failed to flank the enemy and taken a false position (brave enough I am glad to say, but still a false position), almost in front of the battery, and their mistaking our skirmishers on the extreme left for the enemy about to surround them. A retreat was ordered just at the most hopeful moment. But after all, it was an honorable retreat as far as the Advance Guard was concerned, and indeed as respects all but the reserve whose business it was to cover the retreat of the sick and wounded, which was not done. Lieut. Col. Warren implored them to maintain the integrity of their position, but in vain. Lieut. Col. Warren and Captain Winslow, the last upon the field, remained with only about a dozen men to rescue and protect all who might be disabled. They were repeatedly fired upon while in the act of carrying off the dead and wounded. And, having collected all within their reach, they were left with two carts and one ambulance at least a mile in the rear of the rear guard, with seven men, and the carts to drag by hand, and an ambulance with one man to be carried by hand, and only a dozen men, worn and exhausted, and some of them wounded, to help them. The fatigue of our men soon obliged them to halt, which caused us to fall still farther in the rear. We had a slow and miserable time. What with the suffering of the wounded and the exhausted condition of those who formed the motive power, and particularly the weight of the ambulance, we were soon convinced that some other arrangement must be made. We concluded to leave the ambulance and the wounded man (who has since died) at a house about two miles and a half from the battle-field, and thus reduced our burden to the two carts, which we continued to drag on for about seven miles, when a horse and wagon overtook us. The wagon was cleared of its occupants and the wounded removed into it. At this moment a troop of cavalry was discovered in our rear, who gave chase and fired upon us. The shots were returned. In the mean time the one who drove the wagon went off on a gallop, and thus escaped with the wounded. The Lieutenant Colonel had previously gone on for assistance, but it was impossible to obtain it in time for our relief; so some pushed on as best they could upon the road, and escaped by a running fire; others plunged into the wood, and thus escaped, after a delay of some hours, and others were captured. Chaplain Winslow, with a physician from Newport News, lay in a thicket of catbriers and dense wood, with their faces on the ground, over two hours and a half, within thirty yards of a sentinel posted, while about eighty cavalry passed and repassed within that distance, in full view and hearing. They returned home safe to camp at about midnight, when they were about given up as lost. The whole was entirely a lesson, and a profitable one to our men, and to those in command; and, while we regret the loss of our men through the fault of our chiefs in command, we earnestly hope it may be the means of removing our New York troops, at least, from Massachusetts Generals, who have been fledged in the foul nest of party politics, without the least military merit. I fear, if such generalship is to be continued, it will doom thousands to an untimely end, if not be the doom of our cause and our country.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

About 9 o'clock the glittering bayonets of the enemy appeared on the hill opposite, and above them waved the Star Spangled Banner. The moment the head of the column advanced far enough to show one or two companies, the Parrot gun of the Howitzer Battery opened upon them, throwing a shell right into their midst. Their ranks broke in confusion, and the column, or as much of it as we could see, retreated behind two small farm houses. From their position a fire was opened on us, which was replied to by our battery which commanded the route of their approach. Our firing was excellent, and the shells scattered in all directions when they burst. They could hardly approach the guns which they were firing for the shells which came from our battery. Within our encampment fell a perfect hailstorm of canister shot, bullets and balls. Remarkable to say, not one of our men was killed inside of our encampment. Several horses were slain by the shells and bullets.

Finding that bombardment would not answer, the enemy about eleven o'clock tried to carry the position by assault, but met a terrible repulse at the hands of the infantry as they tried to scale the breastworks. The men disregarded sometimes the defenses erected and leaping on the embankment, stood and fired at the Yankees, cutting them down as they came up. One company of the New York Seventh Regiment, under Capt. Winthop, attempted to take the redoubt on the left. The marsh they crossed was strewn with their bodies. Their captain, a fine-looking man, reached the fence, and, leaping on a log, waved his sword, crying, "come on, boys; one charge and the day is ours." The words were his last, for a Carolina rifle ended his life the next moment, and his men fled in terror back. At the redoubt on the right a company of about three hundred New York Zouaves charged on one of our guns, but could not stand the fire of the infantry, and retreated precipitately.

During these charges the main body of the enemy on the hill were attempting to concentrate for a general assault, but the shells from the howitzer battery prevented them. As one regiment would give up the effort, another would be marched to the position, but with no better success, for a shell would scatter them like chaff. The men did not seem able to stand fire at all.

About one o'clock their guns were silenced, and a few moments after their infantry retreated precipitately down the road to Hampton.

Our cavalry, numbering three companies, went in pursuit, and harassed them down to the edge of Hampton. As they retreated many of the wounded fell along the road and died, and the whole road to Hampton was strewn with haversacks, overcoats, canteens, muskets, &c. which the men had thrown off in their retreat.

After the battle, I visited the position they held. The houses behind which they had been hid had been burnt by our troops. Around the yard were the dead bodies of the men who had been killed by our cannon, mangled in the most frightful manner by the shells. The uniforms are very different, and many of them are like those of the Virginia soldiery. A little farther on we came to the point to which they had carried some of their wounded, who had since died. The gay-looking uniform of the New York Zouaves contrasted greatly with the paled, fixed faces of their dead owners. Going to the swamp through which they attempted to pass to assault our lines, presented another bloody scene. Bodies dotted the black morass from one end to the other. I saw one boyish, delicate looking fellow lying on the mud, with a bullet hole through his breast. His hand was pressed on the wound from which his life blood had poured, and the other was clenched in the grass that grew near him. Lying on the ground was a Testament which had fallen from his pocket, dabbled with blood. On opening the cover I found the printed inscription, "Presented to the Defenders of their Country, by the New York Bible Society." A United States flag was also stamped on the title-page.

Among the haversacks picked up along the route were many letters from the Northern States, asking if they liked the Southern farms, and if the Southern barbarians had been whipped out yet.

The force of the enemy brought against us was 4,000, according to the statement of the six prisoners we took. Ours was 1,100. Their loss in killed and wounded must be nearly 200. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. The fatal case was that of a North Carolinian, who volunteered to fire one of the houses behind which they were stationed. He started from the breastwork to accomplish it, but was shot in the head. He died this morning at the hospital. The wounded are Harry Shook, of Richmond, of Brown's battery, shot in the wrist; John Worth, of Richmond, of the same battery, shot in the leg, and Lieut. Hudnall, of the same battery, shot in the foot. None of the wounds are serious.

The Louisiana regiment arrived about one hour after the fight was over. They are a fine looking set of fellows.

As there was force enough at Old Point to send up to Bethel and surround us, we took up the line of march and came up to Yorktown, where we now are.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Chaplain Thorp, of the 3d New York regiment, writing an account of the battle of Bethel to the Albany *Journal*, gives incidents, and among them the following:

SEND MY LOVE TO MY MOTHER.

One of our brave men climed a tree near the battery and succeeded in picking off eight men, after which he received a ball through his heart, and only lived long enough to say, "Send my love to my mother!"

I WILL SIR.

Among the killed was Lieut. Grebble, of the United States Artillery. He was struck on the right of his forehead by a rifled cannon ball, which carried away half of his head. He seemed to have a premonition of his sad fate. During the whole of the engagement he had a most melancholy expression of countenance. When being asked by Col. Townsend if he would place his pieces in the field in front of the battery, he replied, "I will, sir; that is my profession." He was an efficient officer, and a great favorite among his fellows.

I DIE PERFECTLY HAPPY.

Sergeant William Cady, company F, 3d regiment, who was wounded in the abdomen during the morning engagement, is dead. He resides in Albany. His parents reside at No. 12 Lark street. By profession he was a photographer, and came out with the regiment as reporter for an Albany paper. He was a man of excellent Christian character. His last words to his Captain were, "I die perfectly happy. Tell my father that I fell while doing my duty. Bid him good bye. Captain, I hope I will meet you in heaven. I hope you will come out safely. God bless you. I have nothing more to say."

THE ILLINOIS LOAN.

The Credit of the State to be Kept Up.

[From the Illinois Journal, 19th.]

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column that the time for the receipt of proposals for the military Loan for this State will close on the 25th. We are not advised with reference to the prospect of making negotiations for it or any part of it, but to us it seems very evident that there is a combination on foot between Wall street and Chicago Brokers to put down the credit of the State to as low a figure as possible in order to secure our new issue of bonds at cheap rates. We believe it is with a view to "make a good thing" out of these bonds, that such of our banks as are based on Illinois stocks are now suddenly discredited. By throwing large quantities of our bonds upon the market or by otherwise fictitiously depreciating their value, these sharp financiers expect the State will be compelled to put up with any offers which may be made for a new loan. We can tell them, one and all, they are "reckoning without their host." The credit of our noble State, which deservedly stands in the front rank in the monetary world, is not to be made a foot ball of this manner. Ohio and Pennsylvania, whose resources are not a whit better than our own, have just negotiated their war bonds, not only *at par*, but they have all been taken at home by their own people. There is no reason why Illinois should not be able to do as well. Her credit, up to the present time, has been at a premium in the New York market. Indeed, none of her bonds have for a long time been before the Stock Board but have been held as a permanent investment. Her credit is as good now and the semi-annual interest upon her stocks is just as certain to be paid now, as they ever have been. There is no reason why Illinois bonds should suffer the depreciation which interested parties are attempting to fix upon them; and those who are expecting to grab them at anything less than fair rates will find themselves mistaken. They will not be disposed of for less than they are intrinsically worth; they will not be sold at a sacrifice; and if suitable offers are not made, they will be withdrawn from the market, or only used in sums to suit present emergencies in payment of auditor's warrants. The patriotic people of Illinois, who have money, should aid in maintaining the credit of the State, by crowding out the sharpers who are attempting to tamper with it. The farmers, the merchants, the moneyed men of our State, who have means to invest where there is an absolute certainty of getting their interest regularly, should come forward at once and take the loan themselves. It will be seen by the published proposals that the bonds range at low figures, a quarter of a million to be issued in sums of $100 each, and another quarter in sums of $500 each. This affords a chance for all to show their patriotism as well as their confidence, in the credit of the State, and in these days of panics, stump-tail currency and financial failures, no better investment at a fair rate of interest can be found. Let the people of Illinois, we say, take the loan themselves, and prevent the sharpers from speculating in the necessities of the State.

ANOTHER BANK CRASH.—The fourteen banks whose notes two weeks ago were adopted as currency by a convention of merchants and bankers in this city, were yesterday rejected by our bankers, and are now, for all practical purposes worth little more than the paper on which they have been stamped. What may come next, we know not. But there is a decidedly healthy feeling growing in the minds of the masses, which indicates that they are determined to submit no longer to the imposition of financiers. In a word, the producer and the mechanic seem resolved that henceforth they will accept nothing less than a *substantial* equivalent for their industry and sweat.—*State Register*, 19th.

LIGHTS GOING IN.—The treasonable newspapers of Northwestern Virginia find their occupation gone. The demise of the Wheeling *Union* is announced. The editors of the Fairmount *Virginian* and the Phillippi and Clarksburgh newspapers have betaken themselves to arms in the Confederate army, and the minds of these sheets being withdrawn, they ceased physically to exist. The Parkersburgh *News* subsided under the pressure of an attack by the Union men. The editor of the Virginia *Patriot*, finding too much interest manifested in his welfare, left for the woods, and his journal has since been *non est*; and the Western *Herald* has gone the way of all flesh.

WHAT IS "CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA?"—To "carry the war into Africa" means to carry it beyond a mere defence, and instead of waiting to be attacked, invading the enemy's territory, and making it a seat of conflict. Carthage used to threaten Rome, and the latter retaliated by crossing into Africa and really destroying Carthage. Hence the saying.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY
EQUAL TO GOLD,
AT
RAILROAD RATES.
We will, on and after this date,
JUNE 1st
OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT THE
Lowest Gold Prices
FOR
ILLINOIS CURRENCY
At Railroad Rates.
We need scarcely add that our stock is
The Largest, Richest and Choicest
WEST OF NEW YORK.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169.... LAKE STREET.... 167 & 169

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HAS THE
"PEACE MAKER,"
A COOKING STOVE
WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE
AND A
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In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.
THE BAKING OVEN
Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven Bottom—a new, valuable and attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a
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THE PEACE MAKER
Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST
FOR HERRING'S SAFES.
BERLIN, Wis., April 19th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO.,
In the recent disastrous fire in this city, I was one of the sufferers, having lost my store and its entire contents. I had in my store two Safes, one large one said to have been manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., the other a small size HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION of your make. The large Safe stood by the side of the building and fell into the cellar and was not subjected to a great amount of heat; the contents were badly scorched, and I am satisfied would have been entirely destroyed if it had been located where the small Herring's Safe was. The Herring's Safe was located in the centre of the store, and fell into the cellar amongst a large quantity of butter which made a most intense heat, in fact so hot as to melt some of the iron bars composing the frame of the safe entirely off. Notwithstanding the terrible ordeal which this Safe passed through I am happy to say that its entire contents, consisting of money and other valuables, to the amount of about $4000, came out
UNINJURED,
And without the Loss of a Single Cent.
I regard this as a most satisfactory test of the superiority of the fire-proof qualities of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES over any and all others. I have to-day ordered another of the same size as the one which so triumphantly passed through the fire.
Yours respectfully, D. W. CARHART.
The above Safe can now be seen in front of our store.
HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1000 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
163 South Water street.

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JOHN C. HAINES, President.
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HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & COOPER'S TOOLS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
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H. O. STONE.
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WAITING CLAIMANTS.
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Box 205, Post Office, Boston, Mass.

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AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS,
AND STILL GROWS
More and More Popular Every Day.
IT IS
PROF WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE
SEE WHAT
OTHERS SAY OF IT:
A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.
ST. LOUIS, July 20th, 18[illegible].
O. J. WOOD, Esq.
DEAR SIR:—[illegible]
[illegible]
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry County, [illegible]
PROF. WOOD.
DEAR SIR:—I was induced more than a year ago to try your valuable Hair Restorative, [illegible]
[illegible]
Yours, &c., [illegible]

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July [illegible]
DEAR SIR:—[illegible]
[illegible]
Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER, Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind.

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J. H. REED & CO.
LORD & SMITH,
SMITH & DWYER
E. H. SARGEANT
AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.
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A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes,

St. Louis, July 19th, 186[illegible].

O. J. Wood, Esq.—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative. After a trial of five years, [illegible] ... I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third grey. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks there was not a grey hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time. [illegible]

[illegible]

Yours truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

Warren Springs, Perry County, Penn., June 7th, 1860.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir:—I was induced more than a year ago to try your Hair Restorative, [illegible]

Yours, &c., [illegible] STYER.

Bloomington, Ind., July 20th, 186[illegible].

Dear Sir:—I have sent you a statement that I believe you are entitled to [illegible]

Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER, Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

[illegible]

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY

J. H. REED & CO.,

LORD & SMITH,

SMITH & DWYER,

E. H. SARGEANT,

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[illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago, [illegible] at Manufacturers Prices,

FULLER & FINCH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Nos. 21 and 23 [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]'s Katharion for the Hair. [illegible] which has given such [illegible] it refreshes, preserves and beautifies and imparts a delightful odor. If you [illegible] of Hair, try it. Sold every-[illegible] per bottle. Jel4-1m

Cultivation of the Voice.—The [illegible] would respectfully inform the citizens of [illegible] has located himself in this city for [illegible] of teaching the cultivation and development [illegible] voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini [illegible] give particular attention to the usually [illegible] matter of Forming and Developing the [illegible]

A. J. EBELL.

[illegible] Union Academy, Larmon Block. [illegible] Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & [illegible]

[illegible]

A Friend in Need. Try it.—[illegible] INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, [illegible] State street, Chicago, and by all [illegible]. nol1wecow4-ly

Oak Orchard Acid Spring [illegible] pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this [illegible] in cases of many diseases of the human system supplied gratis on application to

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Wholesale Druggists,
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[illegible] FOR A PAMPHLET.

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[illegible] Discovery cures Erysipelas.
[illegible] Discovery cures Canker.
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[illegible] Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes
[illegible] Discovery cures Scald Head.
[illegible] Discovery cures Running of the Ear
[illegible] Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
[illegible] Discovery cures Lepra.
[illegible] Discovery cures Rheumatism.
[illegible] Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
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[illegible] Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
[illegible] Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
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[illegible] Discovery has cured Dropsy.

[illegible] and do not know what the matter [illegible] Try Kennedy's [illegible] Discovery. [illegible] all Druggists. oct?63-ly

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[GRE]ENLEAF & SPINK, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN [illegible] GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY, [illegible] and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank. [illegible] Currency bought at the highest [illegible]

[illegible] ALEXANDER & CO., Bankers, [illegible] CLARK STREET.......No. 52. [illegible] and Domestic Exchange Collections, and [illegible] Notes and Gold. my22-e?69-1m

[DAV]ENPORT, ULLMANN & [illegible] and Dealers in Exchange, [illegible] NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. [illegible] ......Chicago, Illinois.

[BA]NKING HOUSE [illegible] CARVER & CO., [Ma]rine Bank Building, [illegible] and Lasalle streets. A general Banking [illegible]

[EXCH]ANGE & DEPOSIT BANK — OF — [illegible], STIBBS & CO., [illegible] Rapids, Iowa. [illegible]

[illegible] & NORTON, [illegible] AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, [illegible] of Lake and Clark streets. [illegible] all the principal cities in the U. S. [illegible] NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

[illegible] BANK. [illegible] MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital, $500,000. [illegible] Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. [illegible]

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[illegible]SHIP'S PATENT [Ve]ntilating Refrigerator, [illegible] for sale to the trade by [illegible]PORT, DICKERSON & CO., [illegible] and Metal Warehouse, [illegible] STREET....199 & 201 [illegible] IMPROVED SCALES.

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[illegible] & BROTHER DEALERS IN [PAPE]R HANGINGS, [WIN]DOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., [illegible] Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., [illegible] CLARK STREET.

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[illegible] ESTABLISHED [illegible]

[GENE]RAL EMPLOYMENT [illegible] 100 Clark street, Chicago [illegible] STEWART HAMILTON.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE OFFICE [illegible] Op. Post Office. [illegible] MRS. A. L. WALKAM.

[illegible] Powder, &c.

[illegible] GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible] 19 Lake street.

[Rubb]er Goods.

[illegible] PACKING HOSE, [illegible] BELTING, [illegible] PACKING, [illegible] BELTING [illegible] GOODS. [illegible] & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible]

Tobacco.

[illegible]RTH & CO.'S [illegible] Tobacco. [illegible], & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] McCLURE, [illegible]

New Publications.

BY AUTHORITY.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED,
UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS,

For the Instruction, Exercise and Manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by Simon Cameron, Secretary of War. Containing the School of the Soldier, the School of the Company, Instructions for Skirmishers, the General Calls, the Calls for Skirmishers, and the School of the Battalion, including the Articles of War and a Dictionary of Military Terms. One volume, complete, illustrated with numerous Engravings. $1.25.

War Department, Washington, May 1, 1861.
This System of United States Infantry Tactics for Light Infantry and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen, and, under the act of May 12, 1820, for the observance of the militia when so employed.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

With a view to insure uniformity in a system of instruction, the merits of which are acknowledged by the highest authority, this work is now presented to the VOLUNTEERS and MILITIA called into service, as containing the authorized drill of the United States Infantry, and that by which they will be instructed and disciplined.

Washington, D. C., May 1, 1861.

EVERY VOLUNTEER SHOULD HAVE THIS AUTHORIZED WORK.

Send your orders early for
U. S. AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS.
It is a COMPLETE WORK. All Volunteers will drill by it, as it is the only book authorized

BY SIMON CAMERON,
SECRETARY OF WAR.

Booksellers, Newsdealers and Agents, should send their orders at once for
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Forwarded by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the published price, $1.25. Remittances can be made in gold dollars and postage stamps. Papers copying the above will have a copy sent them by mail.

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For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
je17-e?67-1w 39 and 41 Lake street, Chicago.

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AND
"OUR NATIONAL FLAG."

With a beautiful colored title page, representing the Capitol, and Washington on horse back in the background, and the "Star Spangled Banner" supported by a sailor, with the Officers of the Continental Army in full dress in front. Just published by
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Price, Fifty Cents.

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J. L. LEE, 32 Clark street.
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Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated.
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Three to five years loans at 10 per cent. Short paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
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no?4-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.,
an?1e?02-ly 131 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between OPHELIA BURGHER and LYDIA A. REED, is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Lydia A. Reed, who will in future carry on the Dress-Making Business at 166 South Clark street. MRS REED will also continue to teach her new and superior system of Cutting.
Chicago, June 8th, 1861. je?6x

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JARED BASSETT,
JAMES H. MILES,
A. M. WRIGHT,
R. SHERMAN.
Chicago, June 18th, 1861.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the
COMMISSION BUSINESS
Under the name of Wright, Sherman & Co.
JARED BASSETT,
A. M. WRIGHT,
R. SHERMAN.
Chicago, June 18th, 1861.
je19-e?63 3t

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of
AIKEN & NORTON,
Is discontinued from and after this date, and all persons indebted to the firm will please call and make payment, and all persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them for payment immediately. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style.
E. AIKEN,
JONATHAN BURR.
Chicago, April 27th, 1861. my2-e?78 3w

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY,
OFFICE NO. 85 SOUTH CLARK ST.
Office Hours—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.
[my3-e?05-ly]

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., J. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John W. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., President Board of Control, E. W. Fobes, Preston, Columbus, O.; Z. S. Ely & Co., Geo. Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

NEW PATENT LAW.—
BROADNAX & GRAY,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS.
Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential.
OFFICES: Established.
Washington, D. C., (opposite Patent Office)......1852.
St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House)......1855.
Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block)......1858.
London, (England)......1860.
Paris, (France)......1860.
Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application. m?31-ly

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JAMES WADSWORTH,
No. 1 Dole's Building,
CHICAGO......ILLINOIS.
AGENT FOR
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company,
HARTFORD.
Assets......$[illegible]
Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.,
PITTSFIELD.
Assets......$[illegible]
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
PROVIDENCE.
Assets......$[illegible]
Roger Williams Insurance Company,
PROVIDENCE.
Assets......$176,000.
Irving Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Assets......$[illegible]
Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y,
NEW YORK.
ap?0-e?07-3m

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NAYLOR & COMPANY'S
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CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS.
We are prepared to fill orders for these
CELEBRATED BELLS
At New York Prices, with Freight Added.
Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year half price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to
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Agents and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate,
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A. W. FREEMAN,
Dentist,
102....WASHINGTON STREET....102
P. O. Box 3041. oc?0-ly

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. 33 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh), would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.
my1?-ly

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st.,
Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from 33 West Randolph street to 85 Clark street, over Mrs. Hopson's Millinery Store, where he has newly furnished an elegant suit of Rooms adapted to his professional wants, and where he will be pleased to see his former patrons and such other clients as wish his professional services. ap1?-ly

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S
BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE,
[illegible] Illinois street, second door west of North Clark street, and 157 South Clark street, in Kaufield's Wool Store.
Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Goods in all its branches. He colors in any desirable shade required and warrants good work, [illegible] the new colors, as Solferino, French Purple, &c., colored in any shade. As a practical and experienced Dyer he is determined not to be surpassed by any establishment. His prices are reasonable and by strict principles to do the best work his customers will [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS. Wm. Yorbury, 157 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dying, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country Work Solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box 3402. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
	EAST. MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.	
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	.....	6.00 p. m.
9.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.
	MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
4.45 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.45 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	.....	7.45 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	7.45 p. m.
	PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.	
4.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.25 p. m.
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.45 a. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.25 p. m.
	SOUTH AND WEST. CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
	DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	5.00 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	no mail.	6.30 p. m.
	ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.	
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.50 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
	BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
9.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
	ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.15 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
	NORTH AND WEST. GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.	
8.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
5.15 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
	CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.
	MILWAUKEE.	
8.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
8.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.
	CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE	
7.10 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.30 p. m.
7.40 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	6.00 p. m.

MAJ. WINTHROP'S GOOD-BYE.

Extract from the Forthcoming Number of the Atlantic Monthly.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Our readers will remember that brilliant article in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, describing the march of the New York Seventh Regiment to Washington. Young Winthrop was the author of it, and he proposed continuing his contributions to the *Atlantic* during the war. He accordingly sent a paper for the July number, full of admirable descriptions of "Our Camp at Washington," the closing portions of which have now a heart-saddening interest. We anticipate the publication of the new number of the magazine by extracting a few paragraphs:

"The time had come for myself and my regiment to leave it by different ways. I should have been glad to stay and see my comrades through to their departure; but there was a Massachusetts man down at Fortress Monroe, Butler, by name—has any one heard of him?—and to this gentleman it chanced that I was to report myself. So I packed my knapsack, got my furlough, shook hands with my fellows, said good-bye to Camp Cameron, and was off, two days after our month's service was up.

"Under Providence, Washington owes its safety, 1st, to Gen. Butler, whose genius devised the circumvention of Baltimore and its rascal crew, and whose utter bravery executed the plan; he is the Grand Yankee of this little period of the war. 2d. To the other Most Worshipful Grand Yankees of the Massachusetts regiment who followed their leader, as he knew they would, discovered a forgotten colony called Annapolis, and dashed in there, asking no questions. 3d. And while I gladly yield the first places to this General and his men, I put the Seventh in as last, but not the least, in saving the Capital. Character always tells. The Seventh, by good, hard, faithful work at drill, had established its fame as the most thorough militia regiment in existence. Its military and moral character were excellent. The mere name of the regiment carried weight. It took the field as if the field were a ball room. There were myriads eager to march; but they had not made ready beforehand. Yes, the Seventh had its important share in the rescue. Without our support, whether our leaders tendered it eagerly or hesitatingly, Gen. Butler's position at Annapolis would have been critical, and his forced march to the Capital a forlorn hope—heroic, but desperate.

"So honor to whom honor is due.

"Here I must cut short my story. So goodbye to the Seventh, and thanks for the fascinating month I have passed in their society. In this pause of the war our camp life has been to me as brilliant as a permanent pic-nic

"Good bye to Company I, and all the fine fellows, rough and smooth, cool old hands, and recruits verdant but ardent. Good-bye to our Lieutenants, to whom I owe much kindness. Good-bye, the orderly, so peremptory on parade, so indulgent off. *Good-bye, everybody.*"

California Regiments.

California is resolved to take a hand in this war. Senator E. D. Baker's Regiment of Californians are in camp at Fort Schuyler, New York, drilling and preparing for the field. It numbers a full one thousand men, having received a large number of recruits recently from San Francisco, who come on their "own hook," and expect to join the California Regiment. The other members are returned Californians, but who wish to represent the golden State in this contest. A letter from San Francisco, dated June 5th, says:

A regiment of volunteers is rapidly forming here, already numbering 800 picked men, and have sent forward their application for admittance, and are trying to make arrangements with the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for transportation; but, O Lord! what nonsense to expect any patriotism from a Steamship Company, or bowels of compassion for ardent spirits so desirous of being quenched. You couldn't get a mouse shipped to New York now, by the mail line, without paying full fare, furnishing him with cheese, and giving them the privilege of shaving his tail for the fur. The regiment is commanded by Francis J. Lippitt, a lawyer of good standing, an old Californian, with a decided *penchant* for military matters, his taste for which has led him to study thoroughly the art of war. He is probably excelled by few officers of the regular army in his accomplishments as a drill officer. The Lieutenant-Colonel, James N. Olney, is also an old Californian, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, where he served with distinction in the great Dorr war, and was presented with a Colt's six-shooting rifle by the Legislature or Governor; he is decidedly a military man, and a most excellent drill officer also, not excelled by any officer of the regular army in that branch, besides being well up in the higher branches of the science for reducing the census. The Major, James F. Curtis, I hear him highly spoken of.

The regiment is composed of eight companies of infantry, one light artillery battery and a flank rifle company—ten companies in all—and I venture to say the entire army could not produce a regiment superior to the First Regiment California Volunteers, and, if they ever have a chance, will give a good account of themselves. They are all the genuine California material, accustomed to hardships, and as familiar hands with weapons as a lady is with her scissors.

Embarkation of Troops from Bellaire —An Immense Fleet of Steamers.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 19th.]

Yesterday was a great day in Bellaire. The news having gone abroad of the arrival of four or five thousand troops, and also of the fleet to transport them, the town was filled with people who flocked in from the country to witness the embarkation.

On Sunday there were three regiments of Ohio volunteers at Bellaire, of 1,000 men each, the 20th, Col. Morton, the 19th, Col. Beatty, and the 17th, Col. Connell. Three companies of the 20th left on Sunday, and will be stationed along the line of the road between Mannington and Grafton. Five companies more left yesterday for the same purpose.

The fleet which is to convey the troops down the river will be under the command of Capt. William Koontz, an old and experienced steamboatman, and will consist of the following steamers: Kenton, Anglo Saxon, Diadem, Venango, Marriner, Mary Cook, Hastings, Eunice, Marmora, Economy, Sir William Wallace, and the Emma.

Each steamer had a fine flag flying from her jack staff. All the decks bristled with bayonets and bright trappings, and the scene was the most warlike and imposing which the Bellarians have yet had the pleasure of witnessing.

Last evening a dress parade was ordered on both sides of the river, at which we had a fine opportunity of seeing what the regiments were made of, and we have no hesitation in saying that we never saw finer bodies of men anywhere more thoroughly capable of making good soldiers.

It was expected that a large body of troops, perhaps two more regiments, would arrive last night. The destination of the fleet is said to be Cairo, and not Kanawha, as we predicted yesterday morning. This, however, is a matter that can only be guessed at.

Seizure of Percussion Caps.

Mr. Phillips, U. S. Marshal, yesterday made the first seizure of contraband goods in this part of the country, being 100,000 percussion caps for muskets. The seizure was made at the Express office.

The case is a mysterious one, all we have been able to learn in reference to the matter, being as follows: About four weeks since, Mr. Bishop, a highly respectable dealer in guns and sporting material in this city, received by express a box directed to him with the mark C. O. D. He was not expecting such a box, and could not account for its arrival. It was then discovered that the package was directed to the care of Gov. Yates, who, upon being asked, knew no more about the matter than did Mr. Bishop. It was, however, opened, and found to contain 100,000 percussion caps, whereupon it was left at the Express office.

A day or two since a bill reached Mr. Bishop by express, making him a debtor to the "American Percussion Cap Company of Beekman street, N. Y., to the amount of $75—being at the rate of 75 cents per hundred. The bill was marked in the corner, in pencil, "by order of Mr. Dimick." Under the circumstances, the Marshal deemed it proper to take possession of the caps, which are to be held to await further developments.—*State Journal.*

RIOT AT JACKSONVILLE.—We are informed that a number of soldiers from Camp Duncan came into Jacksonville on Saturday afternoon, got drunk and indulged in very riotous and disorderly conduct; and that when the police attempted to arrest them, resisted their authority, declaring that no soldier should be taken to the calaboose, in which they were backed by two of their officers. A sort of general row ensued in which several citizens took part, which ended in the arrest and incarceration of the offenders, "no one being hurt." Col. Palmer, who was not in town, expressed himself greatly mortified upon his return at the conduct of his men.

The regiment leaves for Quincy to-day.—*State Journal.*

The Supply Jobbers Indicted.

We feel that the patriotic people of the State should be congratulated upon the fact that justice has achieved one triumph in the matter of the "jobbers" charged with speculating upon the funds so freely devoted to crush out the rebellion, defrauding the State and plundering the soldiers. On Friday last the grand jury of the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county presented to the court that, from their own knowledge and observation and from evidence before them, Frowenfeld & Brothers and Charles M. Neal did conspire, in April last, in Pittsburg, to cheat and defraud the commonwealth of Pennsylvania out of ten thousand dollars, by divers subtle and fraudulent means and devices. Upon this the court ordered an indictment to be drawn against all the parties named, which was immediately done, and a true bill found. The Frowenfelds and their partners were held in five thousand dollars bail to answer, and a warrant was placed in the hands of the sheriff for Mr. "Agent" Neal.

Now let the public be satisfied with a prompt and fair trial, and, if the parties are convicted, let them be visited with exemplary punishment. Meanwhile, when will our prosecuting attorney's act?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Sickles Brigade.

The parade of this much talked-of body of men at Camp Scott, on Sunday, was a complete success. Upwards of three thousand men were under review, which, added to those on guard, those absent on furlough, and about three hundred who were unable to appear on parade owing to the non-delivery on Saturday of their uniforms, gives an aggregate of about four thousand six hundred men. This number will, within a few days, be increased to the requisite five thousand by recruits now on their way hither. The obstacles which have been thrown in the way of the formation of this brigade by a portion of the press seem to have been surmounted by the energy and vigor of the commanding officer. We have good authority for stating that General Sickles has performed his original undertaking to the entire satisfaction of the Government; that he will report his brigade at head-quarters whenever called upon, and accept any position assigned him by his superiors. He has raised single-handed, in the face of overt and covert opposition, a larger body of men than any individual since the breaking out of hostilities. This, we think, ought to shield him from the sinister and malevolent onslaughts even of those who have unsuccessfully endeavored to make him instrumental in furthering their private interests.—*N. Y. World, 18th.*

Quips from Vanity Fair.

NEW YORK GONE TO GRASS.—There is a fine picture of the melancholy desolation at present brooding over the city of New York, in the following announcement, culled from an evening paper:

"The editor of the Louisville *Courier*, secession, has been presented by a friend, direct from New York, with a bunch of grass that grew in the streets of this city."

Perhaps the editor of the Louisville *Courier* thinks it derogatory to the character of New York as a live city, that grass should grow in its streets. But if that secessional person only knew how many New York people live in Clover, and how many other New York people live on Old Rye, he would probably retire from seceding and come up to New York to make Hay while the sun shines.

Epigram.

BY OUR PRIVATE AERONAUT.

Balloons in our armies—they're better than spies,
To discover the rebels, and how the land lies,
But won't the South use them? To one fact you're blind,
They can't use balloons when they can't raise the wind!

FOR THE NATIONAL HYMN PRIZE COMMITTEE.—A Boston paper thinks Gen. Scott quite enough for a National Him for the crisis. On the same principle, we may remark that Gen. Houston, if true to the Union, would have equally sufficed for a National SAM. But having lately shown a Rebel inclination, we fear we must consider him rather a Common Prayer.

THE BOSTON ARMY NURSES.—Fresh from the Cradle of Liberty, they well know how to minister to the Children in Arms.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE SOUTH.—Balls.

The War:

Touching Letter from a Gory Member of the Home Guards to his Parents in Fifth Ave.

5— BROADWAY, June —.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER:—We are getting along well, down here at our quarters. We drill finely and our uniforms have gold lace onto them. We suffer great privations, but dear parents some must suffer in this crisis. We get our dinners at Delmonico's. Tell Mrs. SCHULLER that we do not need blankets, as we bunk at the St. Nicholas. What our brave lads now want is fruit cake and waffles. Do not weep for me.

HENRY ADOLPHUS.

COLEUR LOCALE.—The Southern ladies see the rebellion all "*couleur de rose*" now. But before very long we fear they will have to view it *couleur de neg-rose*.

MILITARY ARDOR IN THE SPINDLE CITY.—In Lowell, Mass., they are carrying patriotism so far that they have even General Wool manufactories.

LUXURIES AT THE SEAT OF WAR.—Broils of the Raw Recruits.

THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.—Bull-one.

Rhyme and Reason.

Of all the rhymes that rhyme with General Pillow—
For instance, bill owe and will owe and the other billow and willow—
There's none that goes so well for those who still owe
Treason a grudge as "*guerra al cuchillo!*"

WAIT FOR THE MANCHESTER MAN.—The glorious fabric of the United States is in danger.

UNPOPULAR WITH SECESSIONISTS.—The Monroe Doctrine as propounded by General Butler.

Son against Father.

There is not a truer nor stouter champion of the Union living than Geo. D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*. But Clarence S. Prentice, his son, is on the other side. He is a captain on the Confederate side.

WANTED—A FAIR FIELD.—The Southern *Confederacy* says that "on no ground, as yet, has the foul invader dared to venture where their enraged and burning soldiery can meet him in a fair and open fight." The experiences at Grafton, Phillippi, Romney and Harper's Ferry demonstrate that their "enraged and burning soldiery" are so much better at retreating than the Federal troops are at marching, as not to afford an opportunity for a "fair field and open fight."—*N. Y. Times.*

The leading hotels in New York city are doing a slim business. A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, who is apparently well posted, says that the immense first-class houses are sinking at least $500 per day, during this month. The St. Nicholas, only a few days ago, got a reduction of $25,000 on the rent, and other houses are begging for reductions, which they must get, or lose considerable money. All second-class houses are doing quite well, and also the cheap restaurants and eating-houses.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—The Jackson *Mississippian*, noticing the arrival of some Illinois soldiers down South, calls them a "noble and gallant set of fellows," and tells what a fuss the ladies made over them. The local paper, published in the vicinity from which they left, calls them a set of "hard cases; dissolute, wicked men, whom Egypt is happily rid of."

Probably even these roughs are jewels, compared with the majority of the secession army.—*State Journal.*

50 Cases, QUARTS AND PINTS,
FRESH CONGRESS WATER,
10 Cases—Quarts and Pints
FRESH EMPIRE WATER,
TARRANT'S APERIENT,
FRESH CITRATE MAGNESIA,
SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
PURE SODA WATER,
FRUIT AND CREAM SYRUPS.
Our Soda, being drawn from Glass-lined Fountains, is pure, sparkling and healthy.
SMITH & DWYER,
Apothecaries, 94 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

FOR CASH! FOR CASH!!
FIRE CRACKERS
And Torpedoes,
For sale by the box or by the 1000 boxes.
AT PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BEST & CO., Randolph Street,
(UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,)
IMPORTERS DIRECT OF
RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE
WINES,
Of the first qualities and Guarranteed Pure.
We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands:
RUDESHEIMER BERG, DURKHEIMER,
ROLANDER AUSLESE, UNGSTEINER,
NUBSTEINER, GUMNELDINGER.
AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE.
je19-e?19-1m

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
— OF —
VALUABLE BOOKS, JEWELRY, ETC.,
At a Great Sacrifice.
NOW IS THE TIME TO STOCK YOUR LIBRARIES.
The largest stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the city at
118 Randolph Street,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
my?8-e?17-3w JAMES P. BREWSTER, Assignee.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Produce on Commission.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—78 KINZIE ST.
Liberal Cash Advances made on consignments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East.
G. MITCHELL. [illegible] LOUIS ZAHM.

Wholesale Houses.

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861

H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tailors'
Trimmings, &c. &c.
Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands
" PATENT CALF, "
OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF.
" " UPPER.
SOLE LEATHER, best tannages
Calf Kid, Morocco,
ENGLISH LASTING,
SATIN FRANCAIS,
Silk and Cotton Congress Goring,
SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c.,
ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.
[mh3?-ly]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 33 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30.........LAKE STREET.........NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. Our stock consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metal Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861.........A Card.........1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
8...........LAKE STREET, CHICAGO...........8
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive spring stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices, and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

16 & 18.....STATE STREET.....16 & 18
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of
GROCERIES,
Fish, Wooden Ware,
DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18.....STATE STREET.....16 & 18
mh6?1-ly

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
68 - - - Lake Street - - - 68
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
1,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
2,000 bdls SHEET IRON,
[illegible] " RUSSIA IRON,
[illegible] " IMITATION RUSSIA,
[illegible] " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
[illegible] casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
12,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
30 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
20 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,000 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc?8-?5-1y Corner of State and Lake sts.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,
Conformably to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of
Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words.
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fel?-ly

1861. Spring Trade. 1861.
We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to this market, bought cheaper and will be sold cheaper, at
42, 44 AND 46
Our Mr. Cooley resides in New York, and gives his whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our extensive sales, gives us advantages in offering goods
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.
cheap, that will COMMAND the attention of the best trade.
COOLEY FARWELL & CO.,
Wabash Avenue.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[ja16-e?-1?]

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
Having received our Spring Stock, we offer At the Very Lowest Market Rates,
[illegible] Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
[illegible] Bdls. sheet Iron, No. 15 to No. 28.
[illegible] lbs. Copper Bottoms.
[illegible] lbs. Brasier's Copper.
[illegible] Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 28.
100 Casks Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.
[illegible] Bdls. Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9.
[illegible] Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinners Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.
[ap1?-ly]

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
c?13-e?-1y JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[?c?8-e?-1?]

Commission Merchants.

WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
OFFICE:
22 LASALLE ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A. PEUGNET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.
Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.
P. O. Box [illegible].
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony, Nephs & Co., Goard Freers, Yelverdon, Bros., Jas. King & Sons, New York; J. D. Lucas, Esq., Edward Beason, Esq., Chas. Ohmisen, Esq., St. Louis. Liberal advances made on consignments. fe1?-ly

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 221 and 223 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja1?-ly

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS,
This Truss is unlike all others ever used both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and therefore give a call for truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the Rigg Truss. An illustrated pamphlet containing all particulars, sent free. Persons wishing this Truss can be fitted by sending size in inches around hips in line of Rupture with description of case to J. B. SEELEY, Sole and Exclusive Agent for the Western States. Office, 124 Lake street, Room No. 20, (up stairs.) P. O. Box 3652. Wholesale Trade supplied at New York prices. jy?-ly

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap4-e?71-ly

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. ja1 4?-ly

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed in order on Beautiful Brands. New and Second Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Seed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my?-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
BRAN SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
ap1?-ly HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Proposals.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Proposals for a Loan of $500,000—Seven per cent. Bonds.
LANSING, June 14th, 1861.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, the 15th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "AN ACT AUTHORIZING A WAR LOAN," approved May 10th, 1861. Said Stock to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty-five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the City of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New York.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.
The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed "John Owen, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."
AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
je1?-?t Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF
$1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, May 28, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the twenty-first day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the first day of July, 1861, for One Million Dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2d, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State after the year of our Lord 1879, in the city of New York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of July, 1861. Interest payable in the city of New York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield or in the city of Chicago, Illinois, or in the city of New York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the state of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interest of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861;" or William Butler, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
my28-e?16-20d WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
Proposals for a loan to the State of Iowa of a sum not exceeding $400,000.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, until twelve o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars authorized by an act passed at the Extra Session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion and defend itself in War." Approved May the 28th, 1861.
The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of this sum, for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale at their nominal par value previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.
The Bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received are in the sum of One Thousand or Five Hundred Dollars, each at the option of the party making the proposal to be expressed in said proposals, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and sealed by the Great Seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the Great Seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and the payment of the interest semi annually on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said Bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, but the Governor may cause said payment to be made at any other place in the City of New York by giving thirty days public notice of such place in three newspapers in said city.
The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide and pay the annual interest on the said Bonds as the same may become due, and the principal, at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all or so much as is necessary of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes, and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers (which duty it is provided by law, may, if necessary, be enforced by mandamus) to levy annually such tax as will be sufficient for the payment of all expenses of collection.
No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the Stock thereby created, nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no case be included by the authority of the State in valuing the property of the holders of the said stock, nor shall it be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa. The One Hundred Dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold at all in the State.
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds to the purchasers.
The proposals will be opened at twelve o'clock M. on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception in the presence of such persons as may see fit to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidder or bidders, if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.
Proposals must be endorsed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New York City, Bids for Iowa State Stock.
A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said loan and of the action of the Board of Commissioners thereto pertaining can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New York, for inspection and examination.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State,
MATURIN L. FISHER,
Loan Agents.
Chicago, June 19th, 1861. je?9-e?53-3d

Commission Merchants.

S. HOLMES & CO.,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office, No. 13 River Street,
PACKING HOUSE, NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER to Bankers and Business men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Banks; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES. se?8-ly

CASH ADVANCES
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
oc?8-ly By THOMAS NASH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,
Late of the firm of Randolph, Tucker, & Carter.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business.
ADVANCES MADE
On property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment east. jo?-ly

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT, No. 214 South Water street. Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.
MURRY NELSON. [ap16] E. B. STEVENS.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Every Description of Country Produce, on Commission Exclusively.
20 AND 22 LASALLE STREET,
CHICAGO.

H. P. STANLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 185 South Water street, P. O. Box 225, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class.
N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates, and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 199 South Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. au?-ly R. STONE.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS
ael-?-ly CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. ja1?-ly W. D. HOUGTELLING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 Steel's Block, (2d Floor), corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.
C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. J. B. MILES.
GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 4 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo. my1?-ly

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern Shipments in Sight Exchange. my?-3m E. G. WOLCOTT.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 226, 228 and 230 South Water street. A. H. NEELY, E. H. LAWRENCE, W. T. WINDIATE, H. F. LAWRENCE. mh1?-ly

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1?-ly

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. F. GRIFFIN. mh?-ly A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street, Chicago.
mh2?

MUDD & UPDIKE,
General Commission Merchants,
7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN J. MUDD. my17?-ly G. W. UPDIKE.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street, Chicago.
B. P. CULVER. ja1?-ly C. E. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 233 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
REFER to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago. P. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo. au?-ly

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 162 1-2 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
T. A. TURPIN. WELLES LAKE. D. J. LAKE.
jy?-?0

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse,......No. 21 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission. mh2?-ly

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. au17?-ly NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
119 South Water Street, Chicago.
JAMES L. GATES. jy?-ly ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 13 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Markham, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au?-ly

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
186.........SOUTH WATER STREET.........186
Aikin's Building.
Business confined strictly to commission. jy?-ly

R. & S. P. CARTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments.
ROSWELL CARTER. mh1?-3m SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 218½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
WATSON V. COE. WM. H. ROSS. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
de?-ly

SHERMAN & HALL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
27 South Water street. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East. ja?-ly

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe1?-ly

EDWARD SACKET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 186 1-2 South Water Street,
Between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings,
au?-ly CHICAGO, ILL.

T. MAPLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
T. MAPLE. [my?-ly] J. E. MAPLE.

B. FABIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Tobacco and produce of every description. Refers, by permission, to Messrs. Miles, Wright & Sherman; Cleghorn, Leckie & Co., Dickinson & Baker; Pitkin & Co. mh?-ly

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 186 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago. [illegible]

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135 South Water Street, Chicago.
ja1?-ly

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 217 South Water street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. E. P. W. [illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 189 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. [illegible] consignments and orders. To parties acceding to Millwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee house, Nichols, Britt & Co. [illegible] can give such superior advantages. [illegible]
M. S. NICHOLS. [illegible]

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS
RAILROAD LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Two Express Trains leave West Side Union Depot as follows:
Day Express and Mail at 8:00 A. M. daily, (except Sunday.)
Night Express at 8:15 daily, (except Saturday.)
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, at 4:35 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.)
Trains arrive from St. Louis at 6:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.)
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation arrives at 9:20 A. M. daily, (except Sunday.)
my1? R. P. MASON, Sup't.

Steamboat Lines.

SUMMER ROUTE EAST.
Buffalo and Cleveland
STEAMBOAT LINE.
On and after MONDAY, June 24th, 1861, the splendid Floating Palaces, Steamers
CITY OF BUFFALO,
CAPT. PERKINS,
And WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CAPT. GOLDSMITH,
Will form a daily line between Cleveland and Buffalo in connection with the Morning Express Trains of the Michigan Southern Railroad.
Through Railroad Tickets good on the boats between Cleveland and Buffalo without extra charge for Meals and Berths.
je21-e?89-3m J. C. HARRISON, Agent.

Lake Transportation.

1861. 1861.
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE,
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,
To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.
Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.
At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.
And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.
Through freights subject to but one transhipment.
Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.
AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. MYERS, No. 191 Broadway, New York.
J. J. WAREN, No. 5 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 8 State street, Boston.
C. J. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
E. H. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
PELTON & BREED, Cleveland.
MAYERS & CO., Chicago. ap4e?-3m

BUFFALO, CHICAGO
AND
Lake Huron Railroad Line.
SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE
TAKE NOTICE!
The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly
Line of First-Class Screw Steamers
BUNKER,.........650 tons....Capt. Dickson,
EDITH,.........540 tons....Capt. L. Hunt,
ONTONAGON,....597 tons....Capt. B. Wilkins,
SUN,.........649 tons....Capt. Jones,
To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the
BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.,
For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R., for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R., of Canada, for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Quebec, and with steamers, at Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sackets Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston and Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property committed to their care.
Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan ports will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, being more railroad and less water than any other line and for One-Half Insurance and from 2 to 4 DAYS TIME. For further particulars, apply to
A. T. SPENCER & CO.,
mh?-3m Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Lasalle st.

To Shippers.

1861.
TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.
Time and Insurance Saved
VIA
CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA
And Gt. Western Railway Line.
Reliable and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by First-class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all other American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.
Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line,
As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.
For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 1 and 2 River street, or to
A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway,
my1-e?38-6m Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS!
Ten Days
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
LETTERS will be received at the office of the
United States Express Company,
CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,
(120 Lake and 20 Clark streets,)
Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.
TELEGRAMS
Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.
EXPRESS CHARGES:
Letters weighing ½ oz. or under 1......$2.50
Letters weighing over 1 oz......[illegible]
The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st.
All cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid.
ap?-ly H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.
The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchison and Nebraska City)
A FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line.
Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give
PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS
Either by regular or our fast line.
We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorized to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us.
STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City,
HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents,
No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City." ap?-?m

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.
PIKE'S PEAK
TRANSPORTATION LINE
FROM
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
TO
DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,
In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.
J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to
DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION
During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to
Transport any Amount of Freight
THAT MAY OFFER,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.
All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.
Our Agents also in St. Joseph, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati will give
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY.
Our first trains will start about the
20TH DAY OF APRIL,
Or as soon before as the grass on the Plains will allow.
[illegible]
mh?-?m JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to 180 Randolph Street,
[illegible]
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
[illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R. Connecting with the Grand Trunk and Great Western for all points East. [illegible] Cars on all Day Trains. [illegible] Through Tickets to be obtained at the Union Depot, Grand Trunk Office, and at Michigan Central Office, Dearborn street and Union Depot.
[illegible] Buffalo.
R. S. CARTER, General Manager. ja1?

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
7:10 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)
7:40 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Peru, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and [illegible]
Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and principal points on the Ohio River.
Time to Cincinnati only 12 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains!
Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 125 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent. my1?

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, May 12th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
4:45 A. M.—Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Detroit at 6:45 P. M.
8:00 A. M.—Lightning Express (except Sunday), arrive at Detroit at 6:00 P. M.; Suspension Bridge 4:00 A. M.; Albany 2:20 P. M.; New York 7:00 P. M.; Boston 11:15 P. M.
8:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday), arrive at Detroit 6:45 A. M.; (Toronto 5:40 P. M.; Montreal 12:00 M.) Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 3:00 P. M.; Albany 3:00 A. M.; New York 6:00 A. M.
8:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday), through to Cincinnati in 18 hours.
8:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturdays), through to Cincinnati and Louisville in 18 hours.
Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House) Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent. my1

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY,
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, trains will leave [illegible]
Day Express 8:00 A. M.; Night Express, 8:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
Way Passenger 3:30 P. M., for Janesville.
Trains arrive 5:30 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 6:30 P. M.
[illegible] DUNLAP, Superintendent.
E. De WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc?-ly

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1861.....Summer Arrangement.....1861.
On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets.
8:50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur 3:40 P. M.; Springfield 4:30 P. M.; St. Louis 7:20 P. M.; Cairo 10:15 P. M.; Memphis 9:30 A. M. (next day); New Orleans in 50 hours from Chicago.
8:50 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur 3:40 A. M.; Springfield 4:30 A. M.; Quincy 10:15 A. M.; St. Louis 9:00 A. M.; Cairo 10:20 A. M.; Memphis 9 P. M., next day New Orleans in 60 hours from Chicago.
On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run as far as Urbana, leaving at 6:50 P. M.
Through tickets, to all important points South and Southwest, for sale at the office of the Company in the Great Central Depot.
— HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN. —
Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, Passenger trains will leave Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:
8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 11:35 A. M. and 11:35 P. M.
Passenger train arrives at Chicago at 1:30 P. M. and 6:00 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:30 A. M.
my?0 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
MAIL AND EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M., Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Old Line at 5 P. M.
NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS:
8.00 A. M., Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Air Line at 4.50 P. M.
EASTERN EXPRESS:
6.00 P. M., Daily except Saturday, reaches Toledo via Air Line at 4.30 A. M.
DETROIT EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M., Daily except Sunday, reaches Detroit via Old Line at 5.30 P. M.
6.00 P. M., Daily except Saturday, reaches Detroit at 5.30 A. M.
PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS VIA TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND:
6.00 A. M.—Makes close connections at Cleveland—line always as quick, and fare always as low as any other route.
6.00 P. M.—[illegible]
All the above trains make regular connection to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all trains. Wason's newly improved Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or of the Depot, Corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, GEO. M. GRAY,
Gen'l Supt., Toledo. O. Gen'l West'n Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at
5:00 A. M. Accommodation.
7:10 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.)
7:40 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg.
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CIRCLEVILLE, BATH, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on Night trains, and baggage checked through. Tickets for sale at all principal offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.
D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave the West Side Union Depot, Chicago, as follows: 9.15 A. M. and 9.15 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and for intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin and intermediate points; 4.00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points; 5.30 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9.15 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points will take the 4.00 P. M. train. Sleeping Cars on Night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't. 1?1

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Ex. press and Mail leave at 9.00 A. M., and arrive at 6.30 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Night Express leaves at 9.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted; arrive at 6.15 A. M., Mondays excepted.
Joliet Accommodation leaves at 4.00 P. M., Sundays excepted; arrive at 9.15 A. M., Mondays excepted.
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.
W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Mail leaves at 9.00 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arrives at 8.00 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) Express leaves at 9.00 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 7.15 A. M., (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4.00 P. M., (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10.20 A. M., (Saturdays excepted.)
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
256 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia,
Connecting directly in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington, thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of cars or conductors.
[illegible]

Chicago [Tribune]
FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., left for St. Louis last night.

PERSONAL.—We are sorry to learn that Lieut. Gov. Hoffman is seriously ill.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was the warmest day of the season thus far.

"LO FROM THE REGIONS OF THE NORTH."—There was another arrival of four hundred Norsemen yesterday, *en route* for new homes in the far West.

OFF FOR ALTON.—The Ottawa Company of the Hecker Jeger Regiment left for Alton last evening, to join the main body, in camp there under their gallant Colonel.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—We are informed that on Saturday the uniforms, shoes, stockings, and blankets will be furnished the Irish Brigade. They are not long for these regions after that.

HECKER JAEGERS.—Major Kune has opened a recruiting office for the Hecker Jaegers, at 206 Randolph street, the recruits being at once forwarded to the regiment and sworn into service.

MILITARY GOODS.—Cooley, Farwell & Co., as will be seen by their advertisement, have "enlisted for the war." Parties wanting military goods, on short notice, in their line, will find them *up to time* in every respect.

LOST.—A Pass Book, containing subscriptions paid to DAILY TRIBUNE. Supposed to have been lost on Lake or Water street. The finder will much oblige by leaving it at this office.

STABBED.—A disorderly affair in the Irish Brigade attempting to break his way by the guards, suddenly realized the condition of Birdofredam Sawin in finding out

"Wy baggonets wus peaked."

In short, he got one stuck into him, inflicting a severe stab in the arm. The young musician will be well and wiser in a short time.

FLAG RAISING AND PRESENTATION.—This afternoon, (Friday) at 3 o'clock, a beautiful flag, 32 by 12 feet, will be raised at the Chicago University. At the same time a party of young ladies from Dearborn Seminary will present the Chicago University Cadets with a fine stand of colors, after which the Cadets will give an exhibition drill on their grounds. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HO, FOR AURORA.—The flourishing Sabbath School of the Jefferson Street M. E. Church will take its annual excursion to Aurora, Illinois, to-morrow, (Saturday), cars leaving the Great Central Depot at 8:45 A. M. Tickets for the round trip are sold at the ridiculously low price of fifty cents—"children half price." Of course everybody will attend. Our business men will find this a rare chance to run down and look after that little matter of business.

NEW FLOURING MILL ON MADISON STREET.—Messrs. C. E. Olmsted & Co., of Burlington, Iowa, are building on the West side on the river front above Madison street, a fine flouring mill. The building is to be four stories high in brick, and two in wood. It is to have six run of stone, and be first class throughout. The building contracts are being executed by D. Goodwin & Co., masons, and O. L. Robinson, carpenter, to be completed in running order this fall.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I want to find a place for a young American girl, who is able to do all kinds of sewing, can act as teacher to a small flock of children, or do any other work that does not require great strength. She is an orphan and has no relatives to see to her, but is quite sure, if she can get a place, the parties taking her will not part with her any more, she can do so many things and is so anxious to do her best. Apply to

ROBERT COLLYER,
177 Randolph street, 2d floor.

TAX PAYING.—County taxes are being paid very fast, as the last days of grace have come. The moneys belonging to the State are forwarded by Treasurer Boyden as fast as he collects them. Yesterday he sent $10,000 to Springfield to Treasurer Butler, and the day before $15,000. He already has credits for seventy thousand dollars for money paid over to the State Treasurer on this year's taxes. He might hold this money in his possession for some time, but he prefers to place it in the vaults of the State Treasury as fast as it comes into his hands.

FINED.—Dr. Andrews, one of our best known medical men, and professor in Lind Medical College, has been brought before the Police Court to answer to the charge of placing the relics of dissections in the railroad basin, in a flour barrel, as noticed a few days since. It was done, we learn, contrary to the Doctor's orders, he having paid a man to bury them. We are glad, however, to find all these cases followed up. It will be salutary and induce greater caution. The hearing in this case is continued to Monday next.

WILSON'S BATTALION.—We yesterday referred to the acceptance by the War Department, of the Chicago battalion, raised by Capt. J. W. Wilson, consisting of two hundred and twelve men rank and file, called the Illinois Bridge, Breastwork and Fortification Fusileers. We learn since that it is composed of one hundred and twenty carpenters, seventy railroad track men, seven railroad and bridge blacksmiths, six boat builders, two engineers, and nine locomotive builders. A battalion so constituted cannot fail to prove infinitely serviceable throughout the war.

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT.—For a long time past the only St. Louis paper to be had at the news depots of this city was the *Republican*. But people have grown tired and disgusted with its sneaking secession sentiments, and now call for the patriotic *Democrat*. It can be obtained every evening at McNally's, and also Duffy's, under the Tremont House, on the arrival of the St. Louis train. The *Democrat* is a far better, more reliable, readable and interesting paper than its heavy, stupid secession rival. When our readers want a St. Louis paper, let them always ask for the *Democrat*.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Our fellow citizen, John J. McGilvra, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Territory of Washington, has recently left this city for the scene of his future labors. We believe he was a law student in the office of Hon. S. S. Hayes. By his modest and unassuming manners he won the regard of all his brethren and the bench before whom he practiced. Possessing a good legal mind, attentive, persevering and courageous in all he undertook, he soon acquired a handsome practice. Having long had a desire to make the extreme Northwest his home, he goes there with a love for the territory of his adoption. We have no doubt that we shall hear from him hereafter.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—Messrs. Turner & Sidway, Saddlers and Harness Makers, at No. 208 Randolph street, have executed army contracts to the amount of over $100,000 already, for this State and adjoining States. Among these they have turned out 10,000 knapsacks, 18,000 haversacks, 10,000 enameled water-proof camp blankets, 12,000 cartridge boxes and fixtures, 500 cavalry equipments. In these latter are the outfit for Capt. Barker's Dragoons and Capt. Schambeck's Hoffman Dragoons. These are among the heaviest contracts in this State, and from all the testimony we have on the point, the work executed reflects the highest credit on the house, who have very large facilities, adequate to any calls upon them.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—In another column will be found the announcement of the Eighth Philharmonic Concert, to take place on Saturday next, June 22d, in Bryan Hall, and on which occasion Beethoven's Fifth Symphony will be performed for the first time in this city. The fifth Symphony has always been regarded with peculiar fondness, and even as the *ne plus ultra* of symphonic art by those Beethovenists to whom the last Symphony of the master has remained more or less a riddle, and who have recognized in Beethoven chiefly the sorrow-smitten, struggling genius, attaining to joy and cheerfulness only through grief, while they have not enough appreciated the pure serenity and joyfulness with which he is filled in some of his last Symphonies. In fact this work exerts an infinitely magical influence over those who have just for the first time reached the outer threshold of the Beethoven sanctuary. This magical effect is owing partly to the pregnant and pronounced tone-pictures, and partly to the sharply separated contrasts in which the work moves. These contrasts of light and shade are very bold, and moreover about no work of Beethoven has there been so much poetizing as about the fifth Symphony. The first season of the Philharmonic Society closes with this concert. The second season commences with a concert [illegible]

MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS.

The Second Regiment Wisconsin State Volunteers.

THEIR JOURNEY FROM MADISON.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GOV. RANDALL.

COLLATION AT JANESVILLE.

Their Transit through Chicago.

Not long since the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, enlisted for three years service, demanded and deserved an extended notice, by their appearance and outfit as shown in their transit through this city. They have some time since, we suppose, entered upon the "sacred soil" of Old Virginia.

These gallant troops have been followed by the Second Regiment, which has for some weeks past been gathering and receiving outfit at Camp Randall, Madison, the pretty Capital of our sister State.

Camp Randall deserves more than a passing notice from your reporter, as reflecting the highest credit upon the State. It is the aim to make it the finest Camp in the Northwest, in every detail. It occupies the old State Fair Ground, about a mile and a half from the city, and can accommodate five regiments at one time. The Second Regiment will be succeeded by the Fifth and Sixth, in its occupancy.

The Second is attached to Gen. King's Wisconsin Brigade, and made up as follows:

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.
CAPTAIN—S. PARK COON.
LIEUT. COLONEL—Henry W. Peck.
MAJOR—Duncan McDonald.
ADJUTANT—E. M. Hunter.
COLONEL'S AID—Henry Sanders.
QUARTER MASTER—James D. Ruggles.
SERGEANT MAJOR—P. McAdams.
SURGEON—J. M. Lewis.
1ST ASSISTANT—T. P. Russell.
2D ASSISTANT—P. S. Arndt.
QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT—
COMMISSARY SERGEANT—R. R. Chase.
HOSPITAL STEWARD—G. H. Irwin.
LEADER OF REGIMENTAL BRASS BAND—H. S. Chandler.
DRUM MAJOR—F. A. Dyke.

COMPANY A—FOX LAKE CITIZEN'S GUARD.
CAPTAIN—GEORGE A. STEVENS.
1st LIEUT—Edward B. Marsh.
2D " —W. W. Jones—101 rank and file.

COMPANY B—LACROSSE GUARDS.
CAPTAIN—WILSON COLWELL.
1st LIEUT—Frank Hatch.
2D " —Robt. Hughes—107 rank and file.

COMPANY C—GRANT COUNTY GREYS.
CAPTAIN—DAVID McKEE.
1st LIEUT—Chas. K. Bean.
2D " —Wm. Booth—99 rank and file.

COMPANY D—JANESVILLE VOLUNTEERS.
CAPTAIN—GEORGE B. ELY.
1st LIEUT—Archibald B. McLean.
2d " —Dana D. Dodge—106 rank and file.

COMPANY E—OSHKOSH VOLUNTEERS.
CAPTAIN—GAB. BOUCK.
1st LIEUT—John Hancock.
2D " —H. B. Jackson—106 rank and file.

COMPANY F—BELLE CITY RIFLES, OF RACINE.
CAPTAIN—WILLIAM E. STRONG.
1st LIEUT—A. O. Doolittle.
2D " W. L. Parsons—102 rank and file.

COMPANY G—PORTAGE LIGHT GUARD
CAPTAIN—JOHN MANSFIELD.
1st LIEUTENANT—Alex. S. Hill.
2D DO —Sam. K. Vaughn—109 rank and file.

COMPANY H—RANDALL GUARDS—of Madison.
CAPTAIN—J. F. RANDOLPH.
1st LIEUTENANT—A. A. Meredith.
2D DO —Nat. Rollins.—101 rank and file

COMPANY I—MINERS' GUARDS—Of Mineral Point.
CAPTAIN—T. S. ALLEN.
1st LIEUTENANT—Wm. W. Lefleiche.
2D DO —Thos. W. Bishop—96 privates.

COMPANY K—WISCONSIN RIFLES—Of Milwaukee.
CAPTAIN—A. J. LANGWORTHY.
1st LIEUTENANT—Caleb Hunt.
2D DO —W. A. Hopkins—104 rank and file.

The companies on parade are arranged in the following order, beginning at the right:

A F D I C H E K G B

When the regiment is thrown into five divisions, the first is commanded by Capt. Stevens, the 2d by Capt. Ely, the third by Capt. McKee, the fourth by Capt. Bouck, and the fifth by Capt. Colwell.

The regiment is accompanied by a fine regimental Band. The Band is made up of 24 musicians mostly taken from the companies of the regiment, and came together with their instruments only a short time since, but have made excellent progress, and give every promise to become a very superior Band. The leader of the Band is H. S. Chandler, of Oshkosh.

On Tuesday morning, Lieut. Hughes, of the La Crosse Guards, with a detachment of ten men, passed through this city, to make preparations along the route, for the Second Regiment.

Since their encampment at Madison, the best use of their time has been made by the regiment itself, and all interested in its behalf. There has been but little sickness, and of the few occupants of the hospital wards, all were up and off at the final call for departure.

The regiment are fully equipped as to uniform and camp equipage, having an average of eight large tents to each company. Their uniform is made of a strong gray, all-wool cloth, manufactured in Dane county, a coarse but most durable fabric, and in this respect a large improvement on the outfit of most of our volunteer companies.

Brig. Gen. King is with them, and they are directed as to route by him. A plan to send them by the roundabout way of Milwaukee, and to show off in other cities, was abandoned. They will proceed by the most direct route, avoiding long marches between depots with their camp equipage, and so as to be at their post of duty fresh, and not unnecessarily fatigued.

It is understood that they are ordered to Virginia, their first destination being Harrisburg, whence they leave for active operations in the field. Notice having been received from the Secretary of War that if the 2d regiment does not receive arms before leaving they will be supplied with them from Washington, the arms used by these troops in drill at Camp Randall have been reserved for the use of following regiments of State troops.

Much activity has been displayed or these Wisconsin troops could not have been so well equipped. At Madison our reporter found Adjutant General Utley, Assistant Adjutant General White, Quartermaster General Tredway, and Assistant Quartermaster General Lawrence, Commissary General Wadsworth, and Assistant Commissary General Clark, all busily engaged in conducting their respective departments, all overrun with work.

The Second Regiment was mustered into service on the 12th inst., at Madison, by Capt. J. B. McIntyre, of 1st Regiment United States Cavalry. He pronounces them a very fine body of men. They number nearly 1100 in all. The Ladies of Madison gave the troops a full outfit of Havelocks.

It is of this regiment that a good story has been already told by one of our correspondents. By the late law of Wisconsin, a bounty of $5 per month in addition to his regular pay, is given to the wife or family of volunteers in service. The boys of the Second have been making good use of their time and a large number of newly wedded wives are left behind at their departure. The boys thought it would not do to *lose the $5 per month*. One instance before reported in our columns represents one gallant youth as leaving Camp Randall, to hunt himself up a wife, which he did, and of seven days furlough made six a short sweet honeymoon, such is the power of an uniform in assaults on female affections.

It takes quite a sum of money to pay off a regiment, as is shown by the Paymaster's books, of sums disbursed to the gallant Second. Some items connected therewith, collated by our reporter, may not be uninteresting to our readers. The average amount paid to each company is $2,400, making something like $24,000 for the Regiment, the companies having been in service on an average of 39 days. Of this amount each company gets $1400 in gold, the balance being in currency. The pay of the officers runs up pretty large—Captains, $190; 1st Lieut. $170; 2d Lieut. $150; 1st Sergeant, $36; Privates, $19.

The Chaplain of the 2d Regiment is Rev. J. C. Richmond an eccentric and widely known clergyman of Milwaukee, who preached in St. Luke's Church on Sabbath last, and bade farewell to the congregation, announcing his appointment as military chaplain.

Mr. Richmond is fully up to these times, and there will be no contingency of camp or field that will overtake him in a state of somnolence—speaking of a clergyman, we forbear the usual phrase of "caught napping." Mr. Richmond is full of grit, and believes in material means of advancing gospel purposes. Thus, to illustrate the chaplain's spirit, a story is told, that in a difficulty with a former congregation in Milwaukee, the vestry barred out the Rector from his church. He was equal to the emergency, shouldered a stout plank, and marching up to the door, began an attack instanter. "In the name of the Father (*thump*) the Son (*bang*), and the Holy Ghost" (*crash*), and the Rector entered amid a halo of glory and splinters. Such a man will never preach anything but the pluckiest doctrines to the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers.

On their departure from camp, the excellent and patriotic Gov. Randall made a most stirring and patriotic farewell address.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GOV. RANDALL.

Soldiers of the Second Regiment, and Citizens of the State of Wisconsin! It becomes my duty, as the Executive officer of your State, and in behalf of the people of this State, to now bid you a parting farewell. Soldiers! you leave us now on no common mission—no holiday parade—no 4th of July celebration. You go on a holy mission. You do not go for any pecuniary gain, nor do you leave us for your $11 a month, nor your officers for their pay. You respond to your country's call. Your hearts are in the cause. You go not for the honor of Wisconsin or of any State; you go to maintain the rights and liberties of *all* the States.

Soldiers, I assure you that no government ever accomplished any thing pertaining to greatness without the sacrifice of blood. It was blood that secured to each and every one of you the rights and liberties that you and I now enjoy—and which rights you are now about to defend, with, perhaps, the sacrifice of your blood. You leave us with the prayers of 800,000 citizens of Wisconsin to follow you. Our eyes will be on you. Falter not, and fear not. Never let it be said that a Wisconsin soldier was wounded in the back.

You have but one enemy to contend against that is even greater than the rebel forces. It is not necessary for me to mention what that enemy is, but let me impress upon you the importance of every man to abstain, from this day, the most totally from that which would in any degree unfit him for the duties of the camp, or of the battle field. Fear not for those you leave behind you—for not a wife or child of any one of you shall want for anything during your absence. And now, soldiers of the Second Regiment, the people of Wisconsin bid you a parting farewell—and they trust you in the care and keeping of an allwise Providence, who, we pray, will love, care and protect you in your holy and righteous cause, now and hereafter.

The regiment left Madison at 10 A. M yesterday, escorted to the cars by an immense concourse of spectators. In good order, and with great expedition the troops were stowed upon two special trains, each drawn by two engines, and each made up of three baggage cars and twelve first-class cars. Amid the cheers of the crowd and salutes of artillery the gallant troops were off for Virginia.

The trains reached Janesville about 1 P. M., and there disembarked to partake of an elegant collection furnished by the citizens. The ladies were out in force. The feast was a rich one and the welcome most genial. Strawberries and cream in abundance followed the substantials of the repast, and every volunteer was fed and filled, knapsack and canteen not forgotten.

Throughout the whole journey gallant Wisconsin sent out her welcome and farewell to her brave sons. At stations, crossings and cross-roads flags were flying, cannon fired, and cheers sent after the swift trains.

The regiment was met sixteen miles from this city by a special escort and committee, and attended to the depot, where the troops debarked about 6 P. M. Their march across the city was a continued ovation. The escort was admirably managed by Col. J. H. Tucker, and Lieut. Col.'s J. R. Scott and Booth, and the following companies made up the same. The Light Guard Band leading, was followed by

Co. A Zouaves, Captain Hayden.
Co. B Zouaves, Captain Clyborne.
Co. D Zouaves, Captain Colby.
Co. F, Highlanders, Captain Kuffen.
Light Guards, 60th Reg't, Lieut. G. W. Gage.
Anderson Rifles, Captain Raymond.

Several officers of the Irish Brigade were also in the procession, which moved from the depot through Lake street, Michigan avenue, and Van Buren street to the Michigan Southern depot, where the regiment took the cars for the east, leaving at half past 9 o'clock last evening. All along their route through the city, thousands of spectators lined both sides of the streets. The enthusiasm was great. Much praise was elicited by the appearance of these troops, to whom our whole community wish a safe journey. Wisconsin has need to be proud of her regiments. They will do honor to the Northwest.

NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Commencement Exercises at Evanston.

College Commencement! How many hearts thrill with the thronging associations called up by the magic words: The ending of the preparation for study—the beginning of the student's real life! Looked forward to with longing gaze as the end of toilsome trouble—looked back upon in after years as the point where the now weary heart bade adieu to quiet and repose.

Commencement at Evanston! Out of the city—away from the bustling, dirty streets, the jarring crowds, the tumultuous cares that crowd the murmur of the town, away from masses of solid wall out to the grassy lawns of the country, the quiet village, where the old-fashioned country church slumbers on its green pavement, where the leaf-fringed shadows creep for rest beneath the heavy foliage of the dense trees, where the looing cows stare stupidly at you in the streets, their tinkling bell calling to mind the old homestead and barn; out in the country where we breathe the air fresh from the hand of nature, and stretching at full length upon the grass, blesses God for existence—this was Commencement at Evanston, the pleasant village, a stretch of but twelve miles from Chicago, where each house sits undisturbed in its own park, and where the "deep-sounding" waves of the restless Lake ever lash the shore, suggesting ever in its melancholy undertone the hereafter and the Invisible.

A beautiful day was given, the fleeting clouds obscured the sun; and the pleasant breeze, redolent of wood and meadow, just swayed the tops of the grove and bending trees around the academic retreats of the University.

The class examinations, commenced on Friday last, having been brought to a close, the Hinman Literary Society was addressed on Wednesday evening by Prof. Noyes, Vice-President and Acting President of the institution since the departure of Dr. Foster. His theme was was "The Element of Manly Character and of a Manly Scholarship." His address occupying one hour and a half in its delivery, is spoken of as very able, and commanding during the entire time the undivided attention of the audience. The Society have requested a copy for publication, so that our readers at an early day may participate in the pleasure felt by those whom he addressed.

At the close of the address, the Society, as a token of respect for their teacher, presented Prof. Noyes with a gold mounted cane; the presentation address and the cordial reply contributing an unexpected item in the evening's pleasure.

Yesterday morning the Baccalaureate address was delivered in the village church by Rev. H. Bannister, D. D. who fills the chair of Hebrew in the Biblical Institute. He selected as an appropriate line of thought the consideration of that which is essential to a success in life—"A Due Attention to the True and Good, in Culture and Character," treating in its proper connection the relation of the ministry of the Beautiful to the True and the Good. Suggestive rather than exhaustive, the discourse was so closely compact in style and logical connection of thought, that any abstract would but mar its rounded completeness.

We regret, especially, that we cannot give his discussion of the proper sphere of the Beautiful as an agency of culture. He regarded it as indispensable in Culture, but inferior and subordinate to the true and the good as an agency of Culture. If truth and goodness, in character, are æsthetical adornments, there is a discount upon that character. It may be robust, philosophic, severe, lofty; but, wanting the grace, the spirit, the sympathy, the warmth of spirit and emotion which the other part of its nature demands, it may make ill-judged exactions and show morbidness at all points where soundness and healthful vigor are indispensable.

The closing remarks, conveying the tender solicitude and parting admonitions of their instructors to those before them were stamped with that weighty seriousness and eloquence which proceed from a direct, straightforward, manly heart.

In the afternoon, at 2½ P. M., headed by a brass band from the city, the procession of students, alumni, professors, visiting board, and distinguished visitors proceeded from the college building to the church, where the Commencement Exercises were held. The stage was decorated with graceful festoons of evergreens, in which were twined the spoils of the village gardens. The exercises proceeded in the following order.

MUSIC.
ORATION—Conflict of Truth with Error; Martin Mohler, Lewistown, Pa.
ORATION—The Invisible manifest in the Visible; John C. Wilson, Belle Plain, (excused).
MUSIC.
ORATION—Plato and Aristotle; Warren Taplin, East Corinth, Vt.
ORATION—Battles; William A. Spencer, Rock Island.
MUSIC.
ORATION—The Power of Eloquence; James W. Haney, Bushnell.
MUSIC.

The addresses indicated thought and cultivation, reflecting honor on themselves and the method of instruction.

At their close the degrees were conferred by Prof. Noyes.

A Levee in the evening, at the pleasant residence of Prof. Noyes, on the corner of University Avenue, was the occasion of a pleasant gathering, where parting salutations and friendly greetings were kindly interchanged. The residents of Evanston freely tendered the hospitalities of their houses to the many strangers called in by the occasion.

And so, most pleasantly to all its participants, passed Commencement Day at Evanston.

The Hoffman Dragoons.

The lavish praises that have been showered upon Capt. Schambeck's Hoffman Dragoons, by our entire community, was decidedly dampened yesterday by the circumstance that on being brought up before Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., the officer appointed to muster them into Federal service, the troop to a man sat firm and stiff in their saddles and *refused to take the oath to serve three years.*

This in the face of the fact that they are under orders to proceed at once to Grafton, Va., made their reluctance seem a little suspicious, but it was speedily explained to have no other cause than a determination on the part of the Dragoons to have all arrears due them by the State, paid, and arms furnished them in advance of their taking the oath. Both reasons are in bad taste, and we are glad to know, an entire exception to the rule of all our volunteers of every nationality thus far.

These Dragoons will be paid, there is no doubt of that, but in any event this has nothing to do with their being mustered into the Government service, and the mustering officer very properly refused to accept or offer any conditions. One thing is certain, the Hoffman Dragoons must either enter the Federal service, or their horses and equipments will be given to those who are burning to go. Every saddle in the troop could be filled in a day. We hope to hear this morning that the Dragoons have thought better of their decision, and are ready to enter the war, otherwise better men because more willing men, must take their places.

The Reception and Escort Yesterday.

There were several features in the reception of the Second Wisconsin Regiment yesterday, deserving special notice. Much credit is due to Col. Tucker and Lieut Colonels Scott and Booth for the excellent manner of the same. The Zouaves came up from their camp and made a fine appearance. David A. Gage, Esq., Superintendent of the city railway, met them at the city limits with full supply of cars. At the Tremont House, mine host, Messrs. Gage Bro. and Drake opened the new dining-hall and gave a very neat free collation, to which about eight o'clock these companies from the Zouave camp sat down, and made a pleasant affair of it.

As the Second Regiment were seated in the Michigan Southern cars, a full supply of excellent hot coffee was furnished by the rail road officers, and partaken of by all the troops.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1861.

The money market shows no new features. Matters are dull decidedly, with no immediate prospect of an improvement. The fact is, the bank capital of the city is nearly all wiped out by the fall of our infamous secession currency, and until capital can have time to accumulate, or it concentrates here from other portions of the country, those who are accustomed to rely upon bank accommodations to carry along their business, will be likely to have a hard time of it. There is scarcely a bank in the city that is in a condition to loan money, and when one remembers how crowded they were with customers a few months ago, and sees them now nearly deserted, the contrast produces anything but cheerful emotions. There is, however, some consolation in the fact that so bitter has been the experience of our people that they will not tolerate any more "wild-cat" banking, or anything like it. If they consent to take a bank bill for their produce, it must be on the certainty that it is convertible into coin, and that they are well assured that it will continue to be so. The condition in which our bankers and capitalists find themselves placed by an irresistible necessity has convinced them that they are equally interested in doing business upon a sound, healthy basis. All parties are thoroughly satisfied that irresponsible banking cannot again obtain a foothold at the West. The State of Illinois must loose at least from five to seven millions directly by retiring her bank issues, and from a third to a half of the loss will fall upon Chicago. This capital is clean gone forever, but such is the recuperative energy of our people that before many months business will move along as in years gone by, and we shall live wiser, if indeed we are poorer, from the experience through which we have passed.

We scarcely know what quotations to make for money. Most of the bankers have none to loan; and very few outsiders are disposed to operate, and in truth few have any means to employ in legitimate discounts. For many months previous to the first of April, the banks had so much currency that they absorbed all the really good business paper that offered. Outside operations now begin to show themselves, and the street rates range at 1½@2½ per cent per month. Men who know nothing of the mysteries of the large cities may wonder how anybody can pay such rates, and certainly no regular business can afford it; but among a large population where a heavy business is done, somebody is constantly coming across opportunities where he can afford for a short time to pay a big interest. From present prospects, those who have real money will for a time at least, again have matters about their own way. All business, however gradually finds its proper equilibrium, and although for a time, those who are forced to borrow, may suffer severely, yet bottom must be reached before many months, or at most, many years, have rolled away.

There is little doing in exchange. The street and Board of Trade rates are about ¼@½c per cent. discount for coin, and ¼@¾ per cent. for approved currency. The bank rates are ¼@¾c above the quotations just given.

PRESENT VALUE OF ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

For the convenience of our subscribers we republish the list of the Illinois banks and the rates at which their bills were purchased TO-DAY by our city brokers. There is no certainty, however, that they will bring this price to-morrow. If our subscribers send them to us, we prefer they should credit them for what we can sell them on the day they are received.

No. 1—85 CENTS.

Alton Bank.	Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.
Bank of Bloomington.	Kane County Bank.
Bank of Galena.	Marine B'nk of Chicago.
Bank of Northern Ill.	McLean County Bank.
Chicago Bank.	

No. 2—70 CENTS.

Bank of America.	International "
City Bank of Ottawa.	Mechanics' "
Cumberland Co. Bank.	Pittsfield "
E. I. Tinkham & Co's.	Union "
Highland Bank.	

No. 3—60 CENTS.

American Bank.	Illinois Central Bank.
Bank of Indemnity.	Mahaiwe "
Bank of Sparta.	Merchants' "
Fulton Bank.	Patriotic "
Ill. State Security Bank.	Reapers' "

No. 4—55 CENTS.

Bond County Bank.	Marshall County Bank.
Columbian "	Ohio River "
Franklin "	Pamet "
Illinois River "	United States Stock B'k.

No. 5—50 CENTS.

Bank of Brooklyn.	Central Bank.
" Commerce.	Eagle "
" Geneseo.	Lake Michigan "
" Illinois.	Olympic "
" Jackson Co.	State Stock "
Bull's Head Bank.	Wheat Growers' "

No. 6—40 CENTS.

Agricultural Bank.	Grayville Bank.
Bank of Albion.	Humboldt "
" Aledo.	Kankakee "
" Federal Union.	Kaskaskia "
" Metropolis.	Mississippi River Bank.
" Republic.	Narragansett "
" Southern Ill.	Shawnee "
Edgar County Bank.	Toulon "
Farmers' B'k. N. Canton.	Warren County "
Garden State Bank.	Western Bank of Ill.

No. 7—35 CENTS.

Alhambra Bank.	Farmers' Bank of Ill.
American Exchange B'k.	Farmers' and Traders'.
Bank of Ashland.	Frontier Bank.
" Aurora.	Grand Prairie Bank.
" Benton.	Hampden "
" Carmi.	Illinois State "
" Chester.	Jersey County "
" Commonwealth.	Lancaster "
" Elgin.	Lafayette "
" Naperville.	Merchants' and Drovers'
" Pike County.	Morgan County Bank.
" Quincy.	National "
" Raleigh.	New Market "
Belvidere Bank.	Prairie State "
Canal Bank.	Plowman's "
Com'cial B'k, N. Haven.	Reed's "
Corn Exchange Bank.	Railroad "
Continental "	Rock Island "
Citizens' "	State Bank of Illinois.
Com'cial B'k, Palestine.	Southern Bank of Ill.
Corn Planters' Bank.	Union County Bank.
Douglas "	

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says

This has been another extremely dull day in the money market, and there has been no change in the general tone since yesterday. Eastern exchange is nominally at 12 per cent. premium for Missouri money, and that, considering the standing of that kind of funds, is better than might be expected. Gold worth 15 per cent., and sales light. Trade and commerce being about dried up, there is very little change or exchange needed. If the devil had all of the banks—which he is sure to have when he gets his own—we might have specie enough in circulation to do what little business is now being done without losing 15 per cent. on every dollar. But people will learn after a while that banking institutions are an expensive luxury, (?) and the pretended accommodations to the community to have banks through which to transact business, is about the completest humbug of this age of humbugs.

MILWAUKEE.—There is very little Wisconsin currency here. What is current in Milwaukee sells at 80@85. The lower figures are the more usual quotation. It is worth more *to-day* at Milwaukee, and we advise all our readers to send it there and give our neighbors down the Lake the full benefit of it. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Money matters continue to work along smoothly. The demand for money is not what we usually term heavy, but is sufficient to keep pretty much all the currency our banks at present can furnish in active movement, and the general business of the city was never better at this period of the year. Exchange remains about the same as noted in our last issue, viz.: selling rate at banks 6 per cent. premium, buying rate 5¾. The majority of the banks sold city customers all they wanted for their own use, and we know whereof we speak in stating that the leading banks of the city sold from from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each at the current rate to-day.

THEY TUMBLE.—The Northern Bank, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, has suspended. It is in the approved list of Banks adopted by the Milwaukee Bankers' Convention. The real value of its bills has been estimated by the Bank Comptroller at about 52 cents. With stoical composure the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of this morning tosses this item off with three lines that would do honor to a surgeon in a French hospital:

The circulation of the Northern Bank was only about $10,000 on the 2d day of May. Its notes will continue to be received at par.

"At par" No Sir ee. Try to pass them in this city, or deposit them with the only Bank of issue now doing business here, and you will discern your mistake. The bottom of the tub has fallen out, and this "confidence game" is played out. Milwaukee has got rid of her currency for wheat, and now the Banks are tumbling on every hand. Stand from under, and don't be fooled any longer.

Since the above was in type, we learn that several other Banks have suspended. See particulars elsewhere.—*Lacrosse (Wis.) Republican.*

Explosion of the Bank Bubble.

The arrangement entered into by the Bankers' Convention in Milwaukee proves to be nothing else than a fraud upon the public. We say "*a fraud*" in the full sense of the term as defined by Webster—viz: artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured." The Banker's Convention published to the world through the public press that the bills of the Banks embraced in the approved list would be received as currency until the 1st day of December, 1861. Under that assurance the farmers have sold their produce for the bills in that list. Some of those Banks have suspended, and others are sure to tumble. The bills of these suspended Banks, have to our positive knowledge, been refused and rejected at the counter of one, and we believe by several of the associated Banks embraced in the so called "Current List." It is a rough piece of business for a Bank whose bills are worth par or 90c or 80c to receive at par on deposit a bill worth in reality only 50c or 60c, but it is no fault of the farmers. On the contrary the game has been disastrous to those who have sold their grain for this trash called "currency." Try to deposit or pay a note with the bills of any of the suspended Banks at the only one of the three banks of issue that continues business in this city, and you will find that the gate is shut against the bills of those Banks that were recently issued to the public under the auspices and pledge of the Bankers' Convention.—*Lacrosse (Wis.) Republican.*

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	....	18958	64	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	1263	30361	4067	2090	5464	334
C. & R. I. R. R.	1130	6860	6320	....	....	350
I. C. R. R.	240	7700	7700	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	261	12820	17610	....	450	795
C. & N. W. R. R.	733	11861	464	311	720	390
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	100	....	....	....
Total	8962	69042	50099	3395	6634	1859

	Seeds, lbs.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wins brls.	Live Hogs No.	Pot's bu.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	....	....	310	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	1820	....	....	215
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	17	....	50	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	....	3000	10	50	456
C. B. & Q. R. R.	110	60	690	115	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	110	77	5510	485	50	665

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	2050	33500	64360	33000	....	....
To Oswego	....	15800	....	....	....	....
To Ogdsburg	900	....	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Sarnia	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Prescott	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2950	49300	64360	33000	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JUNE 20.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,429	Wheat, bu	82,000
Shingles, no	40,000	Corn, bu	37,050
Lath, no	70,000		
Fruits, lbs	18,080		
Wood, cds	378		
Fish, brls	132		
Highwines, brls	50		
Flour, brls	195		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JUNE 19.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu	13,958	Lumber, ft	281,744
Highwines, brls	310	Shingles, no	8,500
		Salt, brls	75

The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., was telegraphed to-day, reporting a decline of 3@4d. per cental on wheat, 6@9d. on the week; flour very dull and pressingly offered at a decline of 1s, without buyers; corn offered at a reduction of 1s@1s 3d. per quarter, without buyers; beef quiet and unchanged; pork reported at a decline of 2s 6d@3s; bacon 1s@2s lower; lard dull and nominal.

Before the above news was received, there was a fair inquiry for wheat, and about 50,000 bushels were sold at yesterday's prices; but the moment the dispatches were made known, the market became panic-stricken, and prices dropped 3c per bushel, rallying slightly after the first New York dispatches were received, but closing very dull under later intelligence from that market. About 100,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at 64@67½c for No 1 spring; 56@58½c for No 2 spring; and 47c for Rejected spring—closing at about the inside figures. The Flour market also felt depressed under the influence of the foreign news, and we note a decline in prices of 5@10c, with sales of 1700 bbls at $3.25@4.00 for spring extras—the latter quotation being for a very choice and favorite brand. There was a good demand for Corn and the market was tolerably active, at former prices, about 120,000 bushels having changed hands, at 23½@24c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 25c for High Mixed do afloat; and 21½@22c for Mixed in store—the market closing quiet. Oats were sold at 18c. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines continue dull.

Vessels were scarce and rates firm. Only one vessel was engaged at 8c for wheat to Buffalo, and one, to arrive, at 4½c for corn to Port Sarnia.

The Crops in Wisconsin.

Our special reporter, who has just returned returned from a trip into Wisconsin, along the line of the Northwestern Railroad, reports the crops of wheat, oats and barley all along the line of that road, in excellent condition. The wheat looks splendid.

Wool.

The time has nearly arrived when the new clip of Wool will be ready for market, and the growers of this valuable staple are anxious to know what will be the ruling rates for the different grades of wool produced in the Northwest. Before a correct and well founded opinion can be given, we must carefully survey the aspect of things by which we are surrounded, and if we can form any opinion from the condition of things now existing in all the great manufacturing districts and commercial cities, and throughout the country, it is highly probable that Wool will rule lower this season than for many years past.

We see from a public sale of Wool which has just taken place at the city of Boston, Mass., the best grades of Ohio and Michigan old fleece (fancy clip), which always brings in market from 5 to 10 cents per pound more than our best grades of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana wools, were sold at from 33½ to 36c, which must have cost in the States not less than from 38 to 53c cents, showing a loss of from 14@17c per pound. Under the present unsettled and disturbed state of affairs, it is thought by those in the trade that manufacturers and dealers will not think it prudent or safe to purchase this year's clip unless it can be had from 10 to 15c below last year's prices. Whether the farmers will feel inclined to sell their Wool at such a depreciation is a question which we will not enter into. Every man must be his own judge as to this.

Very little Wool has been received here yet—two or three small lots only having changed hands at 18@25c per lb.

Tuesday's New York Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD—New York Cattle Market, Tuesday, June 18.—It does not appear likely that we shall have to make any change in the figures of our table of quotations from those used last week, when we make up to-morrow the report of the market for the week. Nearly all the stock will be sold at prices equivalent to 8@8½ cents, net, a pound, ranging from 7½ to 9 cents, being generally a fair average quality of good fat steers. It is quite difficult to say how many bullocks are on sale to-day, but we think about 3,300. Since our last report, we find that there have been entered upon the yard books 66 droves, ranging from 13 head to 496 head, making a total of 3,850 head. Of these, it is said that about 300 head come here on Saturday for wholesale butchers, and to go East, and some were also sold on Saturday, and on Monday about 350 were retailed, principally of the lightest grade, and sellers say at $3 a head more than the selling price of the same grade to-day. Several of the brokers, and nearly all the drovers, are satisfied that the sales of Monday have injured the market to-day equal to that sum per head, and of course they are very much dissatisfied. In fact there appears to be no way of settling the feeling of dissatisfaction but an agreement between all the principal brokers and drovers to ignore the Monday trade, and fix the business of the market as it has been for some months—that is, opening on Tuesday and closing on Wednesday.

Of the business to-day, we may say that when the market opened this morning there was such a show of a short supply that most of the brokers tried to establish an advance, and we think the first sales were at prices better for the drover than last week; but as the day advanced the business grew dull, and it was generally thought that the market was not as good as it was last Tuesday, and we thought there was very little confidence that to-morrow would be as good as last Wednesday. Sales were, therefore, pushed at a slight decline. The weather is quite favorable, being dry, and for the time of year cool; but the large wholesale butchers do not seem inclined to buy as largely as usual, and report the trade in beef very dull at low prices.

The proportion of the stock coming from Illinois is a matter of wonder to every one, and it is equally wonderful that so large a portion of it is of a quality that will make first rate market beef.

As the day draws to a close we find the brokers have a little more confidence in holding cattle over for sale to-morrow, hoping it will prove, as it did last week, three or four dollars ahead better than the average of the opening day.

The sheep and lamb market, and the hog market, will be again reported very hard for drovers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Grain Market.

Grain buyers who are shipping wheat to Milwaukee, are to-day offering at LaCrosse 70 cents in "Wisconsin currency," for best club wheat or 60 cents in gold—a difference of 16⅔ per cent. For spring wheat, buyers offered 55 to 60 cents in "currency." Farmers should only receive such bills as can be paid out for goods or debts within five minutes after the sale of their wheat. Don't "sleep on doubtful money." We say to the farmers of LaCrosse and adjoining counties, be careful what you touch—the guaranteed bills have been repudiated. Some of the bills that pass at 80 cts. are good for 60, 70 and 80 cents, while others that pass "current," are worth only 50 cents. The arrangement of the Banker's Convention has exploded, by the action of some of the associated banks refusing to take the bills of banks that have been nominally "current," because guaranteed by the Convention, up to the 1st of December.—*La Crosse Wis. Republican.*

The Crops in Indiana.

THE WHEAT.—Our exchanges in different parts of the State represent the wheat crop as looking poorly and promising a meagre yield. Others say it looks well and a large amount of grain will be harvested. The army worm is doing considerable damage, but its ravages are mostly confined to meadows. Altogether, we think that the yield of wheat will be nearly, or quite on an average as compared with the past five years. This opinion is based on statements of the present condition of the crops.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

CROPS.—A heavy crop of flax seed will be raised in this county.

Corn is growing finely. An unusually large crop was planted.

A large crop of potatoes have been planted. Of beans also.

The prospect is that we will have an abundant yield of wheat.—*Randolph Journal.*

LUMBER FREIGHTS.—At no previous period for many years past has there been such a scarcity of lumber freights as the present season, owing to the very few sales which have been made, there being little or no demand except for home consumption. On the other hand, the amount of staves in readiness for shipment is, without doubt, double that of any previous year. Vessels in quest of freights can find at this and other points in this vicinity any quantity of the latter in readiness for going forward at fair paying rates.—*Det. Advertiser.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—Quotations of sales given in this Market Report are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20.

FREIGHTS—Vessels scarce and rates firm. The engagements were—to Oswego: Schr L. B. Crocker, corn, at 10c; schr Lathrop, wheat at 11c. To Port Sarnia: schr Minott Mitchell, to arrive, corn, at 4½c. To Buffalo: Schr Live Oak, wheat at 8c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,989 brls; shipped by lake, 2,950 bbls. Market dull, and 5@10c lower. Sales 200 bbls "Peerless" spring extra at $3 90@4 00; 100 bbls "Ionic" do at $3 60 del; 100 bbls "Waucousta" at $3 50 del. in New York exch; 200 bbls "Centre" at $3 37½ del; 100 bbls "Kankakee" at $3 50 del; 200 bbls fair spring extra at $3 27½ del; 100 bbls "Merchants' Mills" super at $3 del; 100 bbls fair extra at $3 30 del; 500 bbls do at $3 25 del; 200 bbls do at $3 28 del.

WHEAT—Received, 69,042 bu; shipped, 49,300 bu. Market declined 2@3c per bu. Sales 32,000 bu No 1 spring (in two lots) at 69½c f. o. b. (sold before the steamer); 20,000 bu do in store at 65c; 3000 bu do at 66c—in gold; 1500 bu do at 64c.—gold; 7000 bu do at 65½c; 3000 bu do at 66c; 1600 bu No 2 spring in store (before the steamer) at 56½c; 6000 bu do at 55c; 3000 bu do at 56c—gold; 2000 bu do at 57c—gold; 5000 bu do at 57c; 2000 bu do at 56½c; 10,000 do at 56c; 2000 bu rejected in store at 47c.

Sales by sample were as follows:—150 bags extra Club at 68c on track; 400 bags good Spring at 65c on track—gold; 194 bags do at 68c on track; 74 bags fair at 68c on track.

CORN—Received, 50,099 bu; shipped, 64,360 bu. Market firm and active. Sales, 5,500 bu. River High Mixed (choice) at 25c afloat; 10,000 bu River Mixed at 24c afloat; 20,000 bu Canal Mixed at 23½c afloat; 20,000 bu. Mixed at 24c f.o.b.; 20,000 bu do in store at 22c; 12,000 bu do at 21½c; 10,000 bu do at 21½c; 2,500 bu do at 21½c—gold; 3,000 bu Rejected in store at 17½c; 1,000 bu do at 17½c.

OATS—Received, 3,395 bu; shipped, 33,000 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 1,500 bu No. 1 at 18c in store—buyers generally offering 17½c.

RYE—Received, 6,634 bu. Market neglected. No transactions.

BARLEY—Received, 1,859 bu. Market neglected. No transactions.

HIGHWINES—Received, 485 brls. Market dull and heavy. Sales 150 brls country wines at 12c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 27@30c ℔ gal.

BACON—1,000 lbs smoked country Hams at 8½c; 1,000 lbs smoked Shoulders at 6c.

MESS PORK—No transactions, and market nominal at $15@16.

LARD—Nominal at 8½@8¾c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 7@7½c.

HIDES—Dull. We quote:—Dry Flint, 8@9c; Green Salted, 4@4½c.

EGGS—In good demand at 6½@7c ℔ doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.50@1.75 ℔ doz; Turkies, 7@8c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Very dull. Sales, 200 sks good Neshannocks at 18c del.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 50 Hogs, and 77 Beeves. Market very quiet and unchanged. Retail lots Cattle selling at $2.75@3.50. Hogs steady—34 head, av. 245 lbs sold at $3 00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 20—Flour opened quiet, closed heavy and unsettled at 5@15c lower. Private accounts by the Africa are unfavorable. Sales 9,800 brls at $4 35@4 50 for super state; $4.70@4.80 for extra state; $4 35@4 50 for super western; $4.65@5.00 for common to medium extra western; $5.20@5 35 for shipping brands of round hoop Ohio, and $5.50@6.85 for trade do—market closing heavy with a strong downward tendency. Canadian flour rules dull, and common grades are lower; sales 600 brls at $4.75@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn meal dull; sales 100 brls caloric at $3.

WHISKY—Demand moderate and the market scarcely so firm; sales 80 brls at 16½@16¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat opened heavy and closed unsettled and 2@3c lower. The private accounts by the Africa are very unfavorable. Sales 23,000 bu Chicago spring at 90@106; 14,800 bu Racine spring at $1.08@1.12; 26,000 bu Canada club at $1.08@1.12, the latter price for very choice; 58,800 bu Mil club at 98@1.15; 8500 bu amber Iowa at $1.18@1.19; 28,400 bu amber red western at $1.20@1.26 chiefly at $1.25@1.26, closing at $1.25; 12,000 bu white Canadian at $1.27@1.32; 16,400 bu white western at $1.30, $1.40@1.50; white Kentucky, $1.67. Rye steady at 63c for prime. Barley dull at 55@65c. Corn quiet, with fair demand for export and home consumption; sales 75,000 bu at 42@48 for inferior to prime new mixed, 59 for western yellow, 50@51 for white western. Oats—In moderate request at 30@31 for western and Canadian, and 31@33½ for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower. Sales of 775 brls at $15.25@15.50; mess closing with sellers at $15.30, and $10.25@10.50 for prime, chiefly at inside price. Beef dull and heavy at $4.00@4.50; prime; $5 50@6.00 mess; $8.00@10.00 repacked mess $10.00@11.00 for extra mess. In prime mess beef there is nothing of moment doing. Prices nominally unchanged. Beef hams dull, nominal. Out meats in limited request at 5@5½c; shoulders at 6@6½c. Hams and bacon dull and unchanged. Lard, a shade easier; sales of 500 brls at 8½@9½c. Butter—8@13c for Ohio, and 8@15c for State. Cheese steady at 2@7c in quantities.

STOCKS—Generally steady and dull. C and T 24; Gal and C 60½; I C scrip 66½; M S gurt'd at 26¾; Harlem R R Pfd at 28; Chi and R I 55½; Harlem R R 9½; N Y Cent 74; La C and M Grants 1½; Chi and N W first m bonds 30½; N Y 6s 89½; Tn 6s 45; Va 6s 46½; U S 6s 81 84; U S 6s 74 coupons 76½; U S 6s 81 Registered 84½; Mo 39½; Ga 6s 86; N C 45½; Va 6s 46.

OSWEGO, June 20.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 3000 bu No 1 Chicago spring at 86c. Corn 35c. Other grains are nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 28c, wheat 8c, corn 7c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—4680 brls flour, 103,300 bu wheat, 7200 bu corn, 3600 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—1500 brls flour, 80,800 bu wheat, 24,600 bu corn, 7000 bu rye.

BUFFALO, June 20.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat, market closed a shade easier. Sales 39,000 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 75c; 10,000 bu Mil club, 82c; 13,000 bu red winter, $1.11; 5,000 bu northwestern club, 82c. Corn steady and in good demand. Sales 80,000 bu at 33@33½c, all but one boat load at inside figure. Oats steady. Sales 22,000 bu at 22c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—10½c for corn and 11½c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—11,000 brls flour, 12,400 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats, 12,000 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—20,000 brls flour, 389,000 bu wheat, 52,000 bu corn, 49,000 bu oats, 5,000 bu rye.

Foreign Markets.

PER AFRICA. LIVERPOOL, June 9.

BREADSTUFFS.—Weather favorable for crops. Richardson & Spencer, Bigland & Wakefield and Nash report all articles very dull and lower. Flour almost nominal and pressingly off red at a further decline of 1s since Tuesday; extra state 26@27s; Ohio 27@28s 6d. Wheat very dull and freely offered at a further decline of 3@4d per cental; making a fall of 6@9d on the week; red 10s 6d@12s 3d; white 11s 5d@14s. Corn very dull and offered at a further reduction of 1s@1s 3d, without buyers; mixed 29s 6d@30s; yellow 30s@30s 6d; white 30s 6d@33s 6d. Provisions—Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork in moderate request; Wakefield, Nash & Co., say 2s 6d@3s cheaper. Bacon depressed, 1s@2s lower; prices nominal. Lard dull and nominal, 50s@53s. The Broker's Circular reports sugar very dull, and partially 6d lower. Coffee inactive. Rice in fair demand at late rates.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barings report English wheat 1s@2s, and foreign 1s per quarter lower; white American 61s@65s; red 57s@63s. Flour dull, 27s 5d@31s 6d. Sugar dull, and 6d lower. Tea unchanged; Congou 11d@1s. Coffee in good demand and steady. Tallow flat and lower.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—Provisions dull. Consols 89½@89⅝ for money, 90½@90⅝ for account.

LATEST PER "AFRICA."

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £227,000. Ill. C. shares quoted Saturday 40½@39½ discount; Erie shares 20½@21½.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........June 20.

Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 175 brls flour, 51 brls whisky, 23 bxs fish, 2,600 R R ties, 20 bu berries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 9 ton fruits, 11 tons mdze, 1,000 ton h h goods, 1 horse.
Prop C Myers, Ryerson, Lincoln, 120 m lumber, 100 brls fish.
Prop L L Britton, Adams, Bronsonville, 9 bxs fish, 1,200 r r ties.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Bark Fontanelle, Case, Cleveland, 380 r r ties.
Bark Adriatic, Minor, Bay City, 275 m lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargenton, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Calcutta, Long, South Pier, 94 cds wood.
Schr Laurel, McNair, Pier Cove, 55 cds wood.
Schr Rieve, Donoghue, Bay City, 160 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Newton, Kallamazo, 50 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Antelope, Callow, Kallamazo, 43 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Schr Royal Albert, Coote, Collingwood, 100 m lumber.
Schr E G Grey, McGroll, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr G F Foster, Smith, Grand Haven, 84 cords wood.
Schr Fisk, Close, Milwaukee.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, Painters Pier, 34 cds wood, 15 m lumber.
Schr Franklin, Bird, Holland, 43 cds stave boards.
Schr Marble, Doherty, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Golden Harvest, Comstock, Buffalo, 50 tons powder, 50 tons car wheels.
Schr Hinsdale, Pierson, Hamlin's Pier, 39 cords wood, 40m lumber.
Schr Marion, Baker, Sheboygan, 95 cds wood.
Schr Elbe, Ruden, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.

CLEARED..........June 20.

Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 3 tons sundries, 70 tons groceries, 1 lot h h goods.
Prop Mears, Ryerson, Lincoln.
Prop Britton, Adams, Brownsville.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 5434 bu corn, 1300 brls flour, 7 brls pork.
Schr Calcutta, Long, South Pier.
Schr Laurel, McKee, Pier Cove.
Schr Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo.
Schr Antelope, Callow, Kalamazoo.
Schr Grey, McCroll, Muskegon.
Schr Fisk, Close, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, Painter's Pier.
Schr Franklin, Bird, Holland.
Schr Golden Harvest, Comstock, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Hinsdelle, Parson, Hamlin's Pier.
Schr Mariod, Baker, Sheboygan.
Schr Elbe, Ruben, Muskegon.
Schr Raindeer, Murdock, Oswego, 13,000 bu wheat.
Schr Queen of the Lake, Largenton, Green Bay.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo, 20,500 bu wheat.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT, June 19.—UP.—Str North Star; props Ogdensburgh, Dunkirk, Mendota, Galena; Vermont, Omar Pasha, Pittsburgh; bark T. F. Parks, Col. Ellsworth, City of Buffalo, R. G. Winslow; schrs W. A. Chisholm, L. Raab, Convoy, Ironsides, W. G. Grant, W. H. DeWitt.

DOWN.—Props Mohawk, Northern Light, Pocahontas, Dunkirk; brig Venice; schr Petrel.

SCHR. ANDERSON ASHORE.—The steamer Huron, Capt. Cole, arrived this morning from Saginaw and Thunder Bay. Capt. C. states that the vessel ashore at Point aux Barque is the schr Andover, owned by R. W. Hudson, Esq., of this city, which it was thought would prove a total loss. Mr. Hudson has also received a letter from her captain, which in the main corroborates the above facts. We did not learn the particulars as to insurance.—*Det. Trib.*

MAN LOST.—Capt. Styan, of the schooner Preble, which passed down yesterday, reports a man lost over-board off Long Point Cut, Geo. Fletcher by name. He was a native of England.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

FROM EUROPE.—Bark Thomas F. Parks, from Europe, arrived this afternoon at Windsor with a cargo of general merchandise, destined in part for that place.—*Det. Advertiser.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........June 19.

Investigator, Athens, 60 c yds rubble stone, 32 c yds dimension stone.
P Northrup, Joliet, 80 c yds rubble stone.
Globe, Lockport, 3,200 bu corn.
Thames, Lasalle, 3,450 bu corn.
Mariner, Lasalle, 3,208 bu corn, 310 brls highwines.

CLEARED..........June 19.

America, Lasalle, 61,277 ft lumber.
Adella, Joliet.
Lioness, Ottawa.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 50 brls salt.
Alonzo, Leach, Lasalle, 82,087 ft lumber.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 1 ton mdse.
Globe, Lockport.
J H Leonard, Lasalle, 79,416 ft lumber.
Yorktown, Utica, 20 brls salt, 20 lbs household furniture.
Wm Merriam, Morris.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 43,444 ft lumber, 3,500 shingles, 25 brls salt.
Aquila, South.
Investigator, Athens, 310 ft lumber, 1,065 lbs machinery.
Clarlett, Morris, 4,050 ft lumber.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., at St. John's Church by Rev. Hiram N. Bishop, Mr. TENNYCK G. OLMSTED, of Manitowoc, Wis., and Miss ELIZA COLE of Chicago.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.
Eighth Concert. First Session.
BRYAN HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1861.
Musical Director.......HANS BALATKA.
Doors open at seven. To commence at eight punctually. Extra Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Music Stores of Root & Cady, and of Julius Bauer, in Larmon Block. No tickets sold at the door. je21-d979-2t

NOTICE.—The Lady Managers of the Orphan Asylum Association respectfully announce that they will hold their
ANNUAL FAIR,
For the Benefit of the Orphans, at BRYAN HALL,
On the 1st and 2d days of July.
Donations in Goods or Fancy Articles, to promote the object of the Fair, will be gratefully received by any of the Lady Managers, or at the Sisters of Mercy, No. 131 Wabash avenue. je21-d973-3t

BASKET PIC-NIC
EXCURSION
BY THE
Indiana Street Sunday School,
To the Camp Meeting Grove,
AT DESPLAINES,
On the Chicago and Northwestern Railway,
On SATURDAY, June 22d, 1861.
Whosoever will, let him come. Bring the women and children, and give them an airing in the Country. It will be cheaper than doctors' bills, and more convenient. We expect to have a good time.
Tickets, good to go and return, FIFTY CENTS for Adults; TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Children.
Be at the Northwestern Depot at 8 o'clock A. M. je20-2t

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 21st, BENEFIT of the universal favorite
MISS ADA WEBB,
Who will appear as SUKEY SCRAGG, with Song and Irish Reel, JACK JOLLY, with Hornpipe; and the new Union Song, written expressly for and sung by her with unbounded applause, entitled
"THE UNION FOREVER FOR ME."
MISS EMMA WEBB IN THREE CHARACTERS in the popular protean comedy of
A DAY TOO LATE.
The performance will conclude with successful Extravaganza of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Miss Ada Webb........as........Beauty.
Mr. Myers........as........The Beast.
Mr. McVicker........as........John Quill.
Mr. Dillon........as........Old Pump.
THE CORPS DE BALLET AS ROSE BUDS.
Lords—Messrs. Graves, Cline, Uhl, Marble, Mordaunt and Dennison.
The extravaganza will be revived with a better cast than when first produced; and all its original Scenic Effects and Magic Changes, Fascinating Dances by the Sole Sisters, and Songs, Duetts, Quartetts, Quintetts and Choruses, and a new and a
PATRIOTIC FINALE.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good Carriage Trimmer and a good Carriage Painter. Inquire at No. 44 Adams street. je20-2t

WANTED—Furnished Rooms, with Board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife. Best of reference given and desired. Address Post Office Box 3658. je21x1t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A First-class Carriage Painter. Also, a Carriage Trimmer and a young man that has had some experience at woodwork to work under instructions. Address L. F. HATHAWAY, Janesville, Wis. je20-2t

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $2,000 to $3,000, in a manufacturing business in this city, (there being no competition,) which will pay AT LEAST from 75 to 100 per cent profit clear of all expenses, as can be satisfactorily demonstrated. No one need apply who has not the above amount at command, as this is no CATCH-PENNY advertisement. Reference given and required. Address with real name, P. O. Box 3774, stating when and where an interview may be had. je20-2t

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. Also, a large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.
The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.
Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4253. my11-e714-3m

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, or $4,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent. on its valuation, will be exchanged at fair figures, or good wild land, well located, and a proportion of cash paid, if in a desirable locality in the country preferred. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and having a suitable stock, will find a good bargain. Address Box 4443, Chicago, Ill. je11x1m

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 45½ Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York. ap25-1y

BUSINESS WANTED—We wish to take the Agency of any respectable business that we may be entrusted with. We refer to Thompson, Bonham & Co., Publishers of "Farmer's Advocate" and Commission Agents, 223 South Water street, Chicago, or address us, Post Office Address E. HAMILTON & BRO., Mount Vernon, Iowa. je17x1w

LUMBER.—Wanted to Exchange for Lumber,
A LOT, 21 BY 80 FEET,
With a two-story House, situated on Desplaines street between Lake and Randolph. Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 190 South Water street. oc17d-1y

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. je12-e935-6m

FOR SALE.—The improved business and residence Lots known as No. 205 and No. 207 North Clark street, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also, the Building No. 26 North Clark street, Chicago. Inquire of PETER DUNNE, Executor of Thomas Savage, deceased. my29-e669-1m

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1½ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Seminary, and sixty rods from Station House. Trains run to accommodate Chicago business men. Fare One Shilling. Terms of sale, $1,200. A small payment required; the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $150, to a small family only. For further particulars inquire at 231 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. my28x3w

STEAM DREDGE FOR SALE.—A powerful Steam Dredge, all in complete working order, 160 horse power. Engine new, good Boiler, Windlass, Boat, &c., &c., will be sold low. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 and 201 Randolph street. N. B.—The Engine and Boiler will be sold separate. je14-e935-1w

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardelia R. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 11 Method at Church Block, Chicago. mh8 e135-3m

To Rent.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of Stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4163, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington-st, Office No. 6. ap4-1y

TO RENT.-PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. [ap16-61-1y]

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO RENT.
The four story Brick House number 326 Indiana street, with the Furniture therein is offered to rent for the summer on very moderate terms. The chief object being to secure the care of the premises during the absence of the family. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and Lasalle street. je15-e939-1w

PRAIRIE LAND TO RENT.
Over 3,800 Acres Good Prairie,
WITHIN TEN MILES
From the Chicago Court House, is to let for Cutting Grass and Making Hay, at OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO'S Office, southwest corner of Clark and Lake sts., in Exchange Building. je18-e95-1w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be had at 368 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. je20x1w

BOARDING.—A Front Room, with Board, for a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, at 96 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite Court House Square. je20x1t

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 233 and 235 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, which can be had either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few moments walk from the Post Office. je15x1w

BOARD WANTED—A young man who leaves it to others to judge whether he is a gentleman, would like to find an agreeable and sociable family, pleasantly and conveniently situated, to make a home with. No objection to other boarders. South Side preferred. References given. Address Post Office Box 1989, giving name, street and number. je21x1w

BOARDING.—A few boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 Lasalle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged. je15x1m

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue. my12x3m

Lost.

LOST—The following Certificates of stock of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company:
No. 284 for twenty-seven shares,
No. 285 for four shares,
No. 286 for one share,
No. 287 for one share,
No. 263 for eighteen shares,
Issued in name of Thomas L. Kane.
No. 261 for one hundred and two shares.
Issued in name of Chas. L. Ebaunt and by him assigned to Thos. L. Kane. Said Certificates having been lost or mislaid, the public are cautioned against negotiating for their purchase, notice having been given to said Company to prevent the transfer for the same.
THOMAS L. KANE.
Philadelphia, June 15th, 1861. je20x3t

LOST—On Saturday, June 1st, between the North City Limits and Dr. Dyer's, a small Hunting Cased Watch, with chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at Dr. Dyer's. je10-e889-1w

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About the 1st inst., from the farm of A. Hastings, eight miles west from Chicago, one dark or dray bay colored HORSE, dark legs, mane and tail, about fifteen hands high, five or six years old or more, had on shoes on. Any information concerning him left at 18 Adams street, Chicago, or at my Farm as above, will be liberally rewarded. A. HASTINGS.

Illinois Currency, &c.

BROTHERTON & NETTLETON
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
N. G. NETTELTON, Late of Nettelton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati. J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.
Having opened an Office in this city for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Exchange Business, we are prepared to buy
ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN,
AND OTHER UNCURRENT MONEY,
At best rates, and make returns in
Gold and Silver, or N. Y. Exchange,
AS INSTRUCTED.
COLLECTIONS made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.
BROTHERTON & NETTELTON, Bankers and Exchange Dealers, Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets. je29-e973-3t

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS
33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake.
Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.
WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
DISCREDITED
Illinois and Wisconsin Money.
Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.
We do business on a Specie Basis.
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.
COLLECTIONS MADE.
E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,
je13-e869-1m 33 Clark, cor. of Lake streets.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY,
Wisconsin Currency,
"STUMP-TAIL,"
"STUMP-TAIL,"
"STUMP-TAIL."
To Country Merchants,
To Country Bankers.
THE HIGHEST RATES PAID IN GOLD OR NEW YORK EXCHANGE
For all Kinds of
ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN
CURRENCY.
Packages to any amount sent to me will be remitted for promptly the same day received at the
HIGHEST RATES.
JAMES BOYD,
P. O. Box 484. 38 South Clark street, Exchange Bank Building. je17-e884-3t

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.
BROOKS & MALLORY will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and Discredited Wisconsin at Highest Rates. Office Old Post Office Building, (up stairs.)
WE PAY GOLD.
We particularly invite those having large amounts to sell to give us a call before disposing of the same. We also buy Checks on Marine Bank. je15-e94 1m

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR
ILLINOIS
AND WISCONSIN MONEY.
We are paying the HIGHEST RATES for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency in Gold or Exchange on New York to suit parties.
32 Clark street, Southwest corner of Lake.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
je12-e928-1m W. C. CHURCHILL.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.—I have opened an Office for the purchase of
ILLINOIS CURRENCY,
At the Old Stand of
E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.
je13-e922-3w C. S. BUTLER.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR
ILLINOIS CURRENCY.
The undersigned has opened an office at
No. 17 Wells Street,
Lately occupied by Geo. Smith & Co. for the purpose of converting Illinois currency into Bonds. Parties desiring to convert their money will be supplied with proper blanks and information.
may28-e621-3m E. I. TINKHAM, AGENT.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE. Chicago, June 6th, 1861.
A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and for par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar as usual.
je7-e834-1m D. A. GAGE, Superintendent.

STATE BONDS
Illinois Currency.
Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.
A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily
my24-61-1y C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

Miscellaneous.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT
Envelopes and Letter Paper.
Also, the largest and most complete assortment in the country of the popular
UNION AND PATRIOTIC
LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
We are now issuing a splendid series of accurate Portraits of prominent National men, commencing with those of the distinguished United States Senator, the late
Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
And the Lamented young martyr,
Col. ELLSWORTH.
To be immediately followed by that of
Sergeant BROWNELL,
"ELLSWORTH'S AVENGER, and the defender of the FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY." Also,
GENERAL SCOTT,
The Hero of a Hundred Battles.
GENERAL BUTLER,
The Descriminator of CONTRABAND GOODS.
MAJOR ANDERSON,
The Hero of Fort Sumter;
Together with other leading men of the present day
☞ Send three postage stamps and we will enclose Twenty different samples by return of mail.
F. MUNSON,
Stationers' Hall, 140 Lake street, Chicago,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Printer, Book Binder, and Dealer in GOLD PENS, and every variety of Foreign and Domestic Stationery. ap30-e58-3m

70 - - Lake Street. - - 70
GREAT BARGAINS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
To Close Out Stock.
GOLD PAPERS, HALF PRICE,
WINDOW SHADES,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
&c., &c., &c.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - Lake Street - 70
NEAR STATE STREET.
mh8-61-d31

BLANK BOOKS.
D. B. COOKE & CO.
Have on hand the largest and best selected stock of Blank Books in the city. Their assortment is full and embraces every thing from the smallest Memorandum to the largest Account Book.
FOR MERCHANTS:
LEDGERS, BILL BOOKS,
JOURNALS, NOTE BOOKS,
CASH BOOKS, DRAFT BOOKS,
DAY BOOKS, SHIPPING BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS, BILL BOOKS.
OFFICE STATIONERY—Arnold's Inks, Steel Pens, Blotters, Pencils, Cash Books, Bill Files, Ink Stands, Envelopes, Papers, Letter Presses, Copying Books, and every article needed by Merchants, Bankers, Railroad Companies, &c.
D. B. COOKE & CO.,
No. 111 Lake street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. Wendel Allis vs. John F. Reis et al.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery, will, in obedience to the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause, sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House of the County of Cook, in the City of Chicago, on the third day of July, A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the following described premises and real estate, to-wit:—Sixteen and one-third feet by seventy (70) feet north and adjoining the south eighty-five (85) feet, (except that part in the southeast corner cut off by alley) of Lot five, in Block thirty-four (34), in the Original Town of Chicago, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the east line of Lasalle street eighty-five feet north of the southwest corner of said lot, thence north along Lasalle street sixteen feet and four inches, thence east seventy feet to an alley, thence south eleven feet and four inches, thence southwest diagonally to a point sixty-five feet east from the place of beginning, thence to place of beginning, and being in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, June 11th, 1861. je12-e[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861.—William T. Burgess vs. John D. Titsworth, Rudolph M. Titsworth, William Dunn, H. R. Bush, Eli H. Mallory, Ethel T. Farnham, Albert H. Jordan and Orlando Bellows, impleaded with A. D. Titsworth, H. L. Hill, G. L. Granger, Russell Benedict, Joseph B. Ideson, William S. Bond, Joseph T. Ryerson, Samuel H. Turrell and Aaron Haven.—Attachment in aid of scire facias to make party to judgment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Ethel T. Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, that a writ of attachment in aid as aforesaid, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 5th day of June, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Burgess and against the estate of the said Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Burgess, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

je6-e876-4w WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago. Francis W. Buckingham vs. Charles A. Gregory, William Winn, Horace F. Waite, William C. Goudy, Charles B. Waite, Hannah Rattray, Marion Rattray, Euretta Rattray, Francis Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased.—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of said Francis Winn and William Winn, and that the heirs of said James Winn, except said Francis and William, his brothers, are unknown, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Francis Winn, William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, as amended, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of August next, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Francis Winn and William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of August next, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

W. T. BURGESS, Compl'ts' Sol'r.
Chicago, June 6th, 1861. je7-e[illegible]-4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, as Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March [illegible], A. D. 1856, and recorded in the recorder's office of Cook county, Illinois, on the 11th day of April A. D. 1856, in Book 1[illegible] of deeds, page [illegible], in and by which said deed said Maclay and wife conveyed to the said Arnold, as trustee, the following described premises in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, viz: the north forty-nine feet (49 ft) of lots seven (7) and eight (8) in block thirty-one (31) in Wolcott's Addition, being forty-nine feet on Clark street by eighty feet deep, [said premises being subject to a certain encumbrance in said deed specified] to secure the payment of a certain bond bearing even date with said deed for three thousand dollars payable in ten years with interest at ten per cent per annum payable semi-annually, said bond being numbered six and made payable to Edward H. Arnold as trustee, &c., and it is being provided therein that if default should be made in the payment of any of the interest on said principal sum, and any portion thereof should remain due and unpaid for the space of thirty days after the same should become due and payable, then the principal sum with all arrearages of interest should at the option of said Arnold, his executors, administrators or assigns thereupon become due and payable and might be demanded immediately or at any time within thirty days after such default, and in and by said trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said bond or any part thereof, according to the tenor and effect thereof or in the performance of any of the covenants in said deed on application of the legal holder of said bond or the coupons thereto attached, said Arnold or his legal representatives or attorney should sell said premises at public vendue.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the interest coupon on said bond due from 15th to 18th, A. D. 1861, [illegible] and the whole principal sum [illegible] the same to be due and payable, and also the assignee and holder of said coupon having elected to declare the principal sum and all interest due, viz: the sum of [illegible], has made application to said Edward H. Arnold, Trustee, therefore and by virtue of the powers in said trust contained, the undersigned Edward H. Arnold, on Monday, August [illegible], A. D. 1861, at ten o'clock, noon, of said day at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, sell at public vendue, the premises above described, and all the right and equity of redemption of said James G. Maclay and Margaret his wife.

EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.
DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S.S.—Cook County Circuit Court, June Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer G. Wolcott vs. D. C. Brown.

Public notice is hereby given to the said D. C. Brown that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 28th day of May, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Ebenezer G. Wolcott and against the estate of the said D. C. Brown, for the sum of One Hundred and Five Dollars and Thirty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said D. C. Brown shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of June, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Ebenezer G. Wolcott, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
A. E. WOLCOTT, Pl'ff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861.—In Chancery.

[illegible]

KING & SCOTT, Complainant's Solicitors.
my28-e61-3w

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—[illegible]

[illegible]

KING & SCOTT, Solicitors for Complainants.
my21-e757-5w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s. Superior Court of Chicago, [illegible] Term, 1861. Samuel Myers vs. [illegible] Stone, Lewis W. Stone, George A. Carnes, [illegible] line H. Carnes his wife, Theodore F. [illegible] Stone, Robert Bainbridge, [illegible] G. Appleton and Eliza G. Appleton [illegible]

[illegible]

KING & SCOTT, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALM[illegible]
Fresco and Decorative Painters,
101 WASHINGTON ST., [illegible]
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and [illegible] in city residences. Also, the interiors of [illegible] in Chicago [illegible]

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE
OIL COMPANY,
At Prices to Command the [illegible]
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL,
PARAFFINE [illegible]
DEPOT:
GREENE & CO., 39 Water street, [illegible]
ap6-e59-3m

[TRI-]WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
[Off]ice, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:
[De]livered in city, per year..........$ 8.00
[De]livered in city, per week........ .15
[To] mail subscribers, per year........ 7.00
[To] mail subscribers, per six months.. 4.00
[Week]ly, per year.......... 4.00
[Tri-week]ly subscribers, (6 mo's. $1.00) 1.50
[illegible] copies.......... 4.00
[illegible] copies.......... 6.00
[illegible] copies.......... 10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club 20.00
Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.
Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
[Address] "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

[Ch]icago Tribune
FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

THE NEWS.

[illegible]y reliance may be placed upon our [illegible] from the seat of war it is hardly [illegible] that another day can pass without [illegible] engagement somewhere in the [illegible] of Fairfax Court House.

[illegible] McClellan has gone to Virginia to [com]mand of his forces in the western [illegible] the State.

[illegible] doubt concerning the brilliant [illegible]ment of Gen. Lyon at Boonville is [illegible] by his admirable proclamation [illegible] in our telegraph column.

[VIR]GINIA TO BE REDEEMED.

[illegible] Wheeling Convention perfected its [w]ork, yesterday, with attendant [illegible] that shall live in history. The de[illegible], previously adopted, was enrolled [illegible] on parchment, and a provision[al] [gover]nment was chosen with Frank H. [Pierpont] of Marion for Governor. Wheel[illegible] with enthusiasm, and the 20th [illegible] is made memorable in Virginia [illegible] Gov. Pierpoint will now, proba[bly] [orga]nize at once a full quota of troops [illegible] in the Federal army.

WISCONSIN TROOPS.

[The] Second Wisconsin Regiment, Col. [illegible], passed through our city yesterday, [illegible] for Harrisburg. It was composed [of sma]rt fellows, admirably equipped [illegible] formed. They were not provided [with guns], but will receive Minie muskets [illegible] cartridge boxes and ammunition at [illegible]. They have been drilled in the [use] of arms, with common muskets, [at Camp] Randall, Madison. They go to [Harrisbu]rg with sealed orders, to be opened [on] arrival at that place.

[The] 3d Regiment of Wisconsin troops [is enca]mped at Fon du Lac, and the 4th at [illegible].

[illegible] Treasurer Hastings and Major [illegible] have just returned from New York, [where] they have purchased arms to the [amount] of $80,000.

[A Lib]el on the County Treasurer.

[The] *Democrat* of yesterday, contains anoth[er] [illegible] article under the caption, "To the [illegible]—How shall they get their pay?" [Among] other statements, is this one:

[illegible] days since a committee from the soldiers, [with w]arrants from the State called upon Ex-[illegible]worth and wanted to know of him if [there was] no way in which their warrants could [be used] on the payment of taxes next week. [illegible] more interested in the matter, so one [of the] officers (Treasurer Boyden) last Sunday, [went] around Cottage Grove, near the camp, [at] the soldiers, with a bag of gold, and trying to buy with it soldiers war[rants] [illegible] from the fact that Adjutant General [illegible] informed this gentleman, quite a number of [illegible] that some speculation was going on.

[The ins]inuation in the above is, that Treasurer [Bo]yden was shaving the soldiers pay [illegible] with county money, and that Adj. [illegible] was a partner with him in the [illegible].

[Wo]rth now stands indicted by the [Gr]and Jury of Cook county for perpetrating [illegible] this same county officer.

[It is h]ardly necessary to say that the charge [against] the Treasurer in the above extract, is [utter]ly false. Mr. Boyden has cashed [a nu]mber of the certificates at their full [value, a]nd did this out of friendship for [the sold]iers and stands the risk of being credited [by the] Treasurer in his next settlement, for [illegible] thus advanced on the soldiers' war[rants].

[Mr. Bo]yden paid Col. Harding, Col. Scott, [Ca]ptain Ripley, Lieut. Guthrie, several officers [of] the German companies, and a large [number] of the soldiers the par amounts of [their cert]ificates, in gold. He offered nothing [illegible] to any soldier.

[It is] rather provoking to a decent, hon[est] [ma]n's feelings to find himself libelled [for pe]rforming an act of kindness to the [illegible] soldiers by this malicious man! [illegible] gauges other people by his own [illegible].

[illegible] the struggle for the preservation of [our] existence occupies the thoughts of [patrio]tic men in our midst, there is one [illegible] whose soul is engrossed with his [illegible] hates, and the means of gratifying [illegible] waking thoughts and his dreams [illegible] are wholly absorbed in devising [illegible] and gloating over the injury he can [illegible] those he dislikes.

Hon. John A. Logan.

[A ge]ntleman writes a lengthy letter to [the St.] Louis *Republican* denying a charge [of] a correspondent of the New York [illegible] he once favored, or conspired to [illegible], a separation of Southern Illinois [from the] remainder of the State. He then [goes on] to deny in general terms the charges [made] against him by certain persons in his [illegible], implying a want of loyalty on his [part to the] Union and the Government. His [illegible] are not so much to the point as [illegible] wish, but they will do tolerably well [for one w]ho lives in a country where recruits [are pu]blicly raised for Jeff. Davis's army.

[News from] Camp McClellan, Caseyville.

[Mr.] H. Hyde, of this city, who return[ed yester]day from Camp McClellan, at Casey[ville, rep]orts Col. Wyman's regiment well [illegible]. The entire regiment is well [illegible], and presents a fine appearance. [On Tues]day, the 18th, they were visited in [illegible] Major Massey, U. S. A., the father-in-[law of] McClellan. Major M. inspected [the men] and their camp, and later made a [speech] to the men, complimenting their [illegible] in high terms.

[illegible] master of the first accomplishments, [illegible] A. Harrington, has been appointed. [He was e]ducated at West Point, and his exer[tions and] the willingness of the troops them[selves w]ill soon secure fine proficiency in [illegible].

[Ano]ther Letter Mail Lost.

[The Post]master of this city was notified yes[terday by] the Louisville office, that the Chica[go] Mail Bag, dispatched on the 29th of [May, was] found in a pond near Jeffersonville, [on] the 17th inst., cut open and rifled [of its co]ntents. This is the second instance [of the kind] which has occurred near Jeffer[sonville w]ithin a few weeks.

[Th]e Berden Rifle Corps.

[The War] Department has accepted the pro[posal of] Mr. H. Berden to raise a regiment [of rifles] exclusively of first class rifle[men]. [A]ccording to Berden's proposition no [man is to be] mustered in who cannot, when [firing] at a distance of 200 yards, put [ten consec]utive shots in a target, the average [distance not] to exceed five inches from the [center,] the bull's eye to the center of the [illegible].

[The men] will be required to furnish them[selves with] everything in the way of arms and [equipment,] with the expectation that government [will supply] them with camp and garrison [equipage].

[The unifo]rm will be heavy, dark blue flan[nel, with] metal buttons, and black fringe [illegible] button, with black velvet collar, [illegible] hat with small black feather. [The rifle] is to be the well-known "Target [rifle," with] steel barrel, swedged ball, false [muzzle, and] either globe or telescopic sights. [Each compa]ny is to consist of 75 men, and [be divided] into three detachments of 25 [men].

[When a] detachment is raised, inspected [and sworn] in, it is to be sent forward to [the seat of w]ar. The regiment will act as [skirmishers] for the army and pick off the [enemy whene]ver a sight can be drawn on them. [Mr.] Berden laid his plan before the [Department, and it] was received with great favor. [The President] and others high in military [authority endo]rsed Mr. Berden's entire pro[posal in] the very strongest language. The [following is the] indorsement of the Secretary [of War:]

[The regiment] within named is accepted, in ac[cordance with] the within proposal, provided the [men sha]ll be mustered into ser[vice within] sixty days of this date—the first de[tachment to be mus]tered within twenty days, and [the others] after the other, as the War De[partment may] order. And provided also that said [regiment be mus]tered into service armed and equip[ped without expense] to the Government.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

VO[illegible]

A Notic[e] [illegible]

[illegible]

Andr[ew] [illegible] Senator [illegible]

[illegible]

Route of the [illegible]

[illegible]

A Sharp Cr[itic]

[illegible]

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. | CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861. | NUMBER 293.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE: $1.00 per Square, each week, for first month. 2.00 per Square for each subsequent month. 16.00 per Square for one year.

...icago Tribune

...FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

THE NEWS.

...reliance may be placed upon our ...from the seat of war it is hardly ...that another day can pass without ...engagement somewhere in the ...of Fairfax Court House.

...McClellan has gone to Virginia to ...command of his forces in the western ...State.

...concerning the brilliant ...of Gen. Lyon at Boonville is ...by his admirable proclamation ...in our telegraph column.

...NIA TO BE REDEEMED.

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A Mother and two Daughters Drowned Near Mendota.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MENDOTA, Ill., June 20, 1861.

Our quiet little village was startled by the report of the melancholy death of three from one of the most respectable families of this place. The wife of O. F. D. Conkey, and two daughters, of the age of twelve and three respectively, were out visiting some friends at Homer, some six miles distant from this place. During their absence a heavy hail and rain storm deluged the country, and swelled Mud Creek, about midway between the two places, beyond its banks. They started for home in company with her brother, some time after the storm had subsided, and reached the stream about dark; but on venturing in, the violence of the water overturned the buggy and received its inmates into its angry embrace. The mother and younger daughter were immediately carried under and drowned; the uncle struggled to save the older daughter, but being unable to swim barely saved his own life. The corpses of all were found last night, and now lie side by side on the same bed, in their own dwelling. The husband and father alone remains, without a single member of his once happy family left to condole with him in his grief.

Andrew Johnson in Cincinnati.

Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, received a magnificent ovation at Cincinnati on Wednesday last. In reply to a brief address by the Hon. W. S. Groesbeck he made a speech of about an hour, full of eloquent love for the Union, and defiance to the traitors of Tennessee and the South. Said he:

I look upon the doctrine of Secessionists coming in conflict with all organism, moral and social. I repeat, without regard to the peculiar institutions of the respective States composing this Confederacy, without regard to any Government that may be found in the future or exists in the present, this odious doctrine of Secession should be crushed out, destroyed and totally annihilated. No Government can stand, no religious, or moral, or social organization can stand where this doctrine is tolerated. [Applause.] It is disintegration—universal dissolvement—making war upon everything that has a tendency to promote and ameliorate the condition of the mass of mankind. [Applause.] Therefore I repeat, that this odious and abominable doctrine—you must pardon me for using a strong expression—I do not say it in a profane sense—but this doctrine I conceive to be *hell born and hell bound*, and one which will carry everything in its train, unless it is arrested and crushed out from our midst. [Great applause.]

Speaking of the persecution of the Union men in Tennessee, he said:

But while this contest has been going on, a portion of our fellow citizens have been standing up for the Constitution and the Union, and because they have dared to stand upon the great embattlement of Constitutional liberties, exercising the freedom and the liberty of speech, a portion of our people have declared that we were traitors; they have said that our fate was to be the fate of traitors, and that hemp was growing and that the day of our execution was approaching—that the time would come when those who dare stand by the Constitution and the principles therein embraced, that the expiation of these deeds would be upon the gallows. We have met all these things. We have met them in open day. We have met them face to face—toe to toe—at least in one portion of the State. We have told them that the Constitution of the United States defines treason, and that definition is, that treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against the General Government of the United States. We have told them that the time would come when the principles of the Constitution and the law defining treason would be maintained. We have told them that the time would come when the judiciary of the Government would be sustained in a manner that it could define what was treason under the Constitution and the law made in conformity with it, and that when defined, they would ascertain who were the traitors, and who it was that would stretch the hemp they had prepared for us. [Applause.]

I know that in reference to myself and others rewards have been offered, and it has been said that warrants have been issued for our arrest. Let me say to you here to-day that I am no fugitive, especially no fugitive from justice. [Laughter.] If I were a fugitive, I would be a fugitive from tyranny—a fugitive from the reign of terror. But, thank God, the county in which I live, and that division of the State from which I hail, will record a vote of 25,000 against the secession ordinance. The county in which I live gave a majority of 2,007 against this odious, diabolical, nefarious, hell-born and hell-bound doctrine.

A Sharp Criticism on the Great Bethel Affair.

The Boston *Journal* publishes the following sharp criticism on the Great Bethel affair from the pen of an eye-witness:

Of the battle, sufficient to say that it was begun without any knowledge of the enemy's position, and so without any plan it was carried on without any orders, each man fighting on his own hook, and it was ended fittingly by a rout and a retreat, during which, had the enemy been in condition they might have killed our men like sheep. And more; the retreat was ordered when the Massachusetts men had already partially gained the enemy's rear, and when a little more energy and perseverance would have given us the victory. The enemy's position was masked in front by bushes and trees, and was flanked by woods and swamps, thus puzzling a man who had a few rules to fight by, and could go no farther. Yet the retreat was the most unspeakably disgraceful of all. A fresh regiment arrived just before the retreat was ordered. Another was advancing, and yet in such a hurry burly did the men retreat that eight wounded men, one sick man, and two dead men were left behind to the tender mercies of the enemy, to say nothing of the stragglers. Nothing but the cowardice of a band of some eighty Virginia horsemen who pursued us, saved a little squad of thirty, and all these wounded from being cut off.

Nothing can express the sense of shame which every soldier here feels. Gen. Pierce's name is now a synonym for imbecility and the least the soldiers here will be satisfied with is that he be recalled or compelled to resign. Now I have told a dark and shameful story, but it is true every word of it. In bright relief to this is the conduct of many privates. So far as there was any battle every man fought pretty much on his own hook; and Massachusetts men and the Zouaves were in the fore front. Three of the four or five Massachusetts men who were killed fell on the very edge of the trench behind which the enemy's riflemen were standing. From this time on the cry of the men is, "give us men from the regular army if he be only a Lieutenant to lead us—a man whose business it is to fight—and we will follow him rather than any civilian officer. Had poor Greble, who was murdered—and every man who died was murdered—led us, we would have taken the place doubtless with the loss of scarce a life.

A sergeant major who is here, an Italian, who has studied seven years in the military schools of Italy, has held a major's commission under Garibaldi, fought with him in Europe and South America, and now carries four scars of wounds received in battle, makes the following criticisms. It was a blunder to take out raw recruits at night. It was a blunder to start in the night with a force three times as large as that of the enemy. It was a blunder to start off without a train of siege pieces, when a fine park was in the fort. It was a blunder to start off when the General did not know the character of the position he was to attack. It was a blunder to start without ambulances, &c., for the wounded. Everything of that kind we were compelled to plunder from the inhabitants. Much more might be said; but this is enough. Yours truly,

J. HENRY JONES.

Route of the Rebels Officially Confirmed.

[Special Dispatch to the Missouri Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, June 19, 6 P. M.—The steamer Sunshine has just arrived from Boonville, bearing dispatches from Gen. Lyon to Col. Bornstein, under date of yesterday (Tuesday) evening. These dispatches fully confirm the news which I had previously sent you. The rebels were completely routed at all points, and an immense quantity of arms, horses, ammunition and stores were taken. Nearly all our officers are now provided with the horses thus taken from the enemy.

The boats landed five miles below Boonville, and the Federal troops proceeded immediately to the attack. After the first attack the Federal troops retreated and the State troops quickly followed. It proved to be a stragetic movement, however, as they made a stand after gaining an open field, and completely routed the State forces. It is reported that Gen. Price ordered his troops to disband on Sunday, and went home. A great portion of them, however, being anxious for a fight, refused to leave. Gov. Jackson has fled.

It is generally believed, and is probably true, that Gen. Price resigned his command of the secession forces before the battle.

Ex-Governor Jackson fled into the country, —whither, it is not positively known, though it is generally supposed he has gone South into Arkansas to join the rebel forces there and we may possibly hear from him again.

LOOKING OUT FOR THEIR COTTON.—The great manufacturing companies of New England have already laid in supplies of cotton to the full extent of their ability, and some of them are said to have raw material enough for a year and a half. These purchases were made some time since at market rates of about 11c; but the Boston *Post* records an almost unprecedented purchase as follows:

The British ship George A. Holt, cleared from New Orleans April 7, with 3,500 bales of cotton, for Queenstown. She arrived at the latter port May 21, her cargo was sold by sample at 15 cents, to a Boston purchaser, and the ship is ordered to recross the Atlantic for the benefit of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills.

Important News from Independence, Missouri.

[Correspondence the Leavenworth Conservative.]

CAMP UNION, NEAR KANSAS CITY, Saturday, June 15th, 1861.

Mr. C. C. Carpenter, who was dispatched by Capt. Stockton to report the progress of the regular force that started in pursuit of the rebels who so cowardly disregarded the flag of truce on Thursday, near Independence, returned yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock and reported that the regulars had been at the rebel camp—the same place where they were attacked—and found that the rebel force had fled, leaving a large amount of property, which fell into the hands of the Federal troops. They must have fled early on Friday morning and in great haste; they evidently were greatly scared, for the camp fixings looked as if but recently deserted. Pots of coffee were on the fire, and most of the cooking utensils were in the camp, though the provisions generally had been taken.

All along the road towards Independence were scattered saddles, bridles, cartridge boxes, bayonets, tents, clothing, &c.

The carpetsacks of the men had been placed in a wagon and in crossing a creek it broke down and was left. The Regulars soon "confiscated" the white shirts, perfumed white pocket handkerchiefs, and other genteel fixings of the rebels. One Regular put on an entire linen suit, and others were soon finely attired. There were about 25 horses taken; the messenger brought in an old artillery horse which created much amusement. He was named "Secesh."

After taking possession of this camp, the force marched through Independence to the tunes of Hail Columbia and Yankee Doodle.

The country between here and Independence is entirely deserted; fine fields of wheat are open and stock are running on them. The rebel forces appear to have made free use of all kinds of property. At Independence the stores were closed and all kinds of business suspended. Many of the citizens have left and the entire town has a Sunday appearance. Not a Secesh flag was seen.

It was our intention to visit Independence yesterday, but we were disappointed. The volunteers were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march if necessary; but they were not ordered. We expect to go with them. The boys were greatly disappointed because they could not have a chance at the Secessionists. It is reported that several reporters were disappointed because they could not "confiscate" a horse.

By the messenger, I learn that the rebel forces are encamped three miles beyond Independence, near the forks of the Blue Mill and Lexington roads, and are fortifying their position, which is said to be a good one. They have six pieces of artillery; three, however, are not mounted.

It is reported that they were reinforced yesterday morning by a company from Liberty, Mo., numbering one hundred men; they have one piece of artillery. It is generally believed that Captain Prince will attack them to-day. Whether they will stand or not, no one can tell; but it is believed they will run the same as they did yesterday.

Barker's Dragoons—Dan Rice's Big Show.

CAIRO, June 19.

Active movements have commenced. A dispatch from Gen. McClellan was received last evening, ordering Capt. Barker's cavalry to Cincinnati immediately, from thence to Virginia. They leave by four o'clock train this morning. Nine wagons are now busily employed in hauling down their baggage and camp equipage. This order results, as I learn, from the result of a recent reverse in Virginia, sustained by a battalion of Federal troops under Gen. Schenck, and which demonstrates the necessity of a larger force of cavalry as advance guards.

It is needless to say that this splendid corps received the order with the greatest enthusiasm, and that they will do their duty to their country. A finer set of muscular, powerful men cannot be found, and their horse flesh is magnificent. Their discipline and drill is, I may say, almost perfect, and if called on, "they will ride into the jaws of death" as quickly and as eagerly as did "the six hundred" at the fearful charge of Balaklava.

Quite an alarm was created at Mound City, Ill., night before last, by the approach of Dan Rice's big show boat just after dusk.

Dan is a terrible Union man, and is also death on secession.

On nearing Mound City, seeing the stars and stripes boldly floating, he let loose several discharges of his artillery, pointing southward, and made an awful racket generally. He did not know that there were any troops there, nor did the troops know that Dan Rice was coming. The citizens insisted that they were "seceshers" from Kentucky come down to take the town.

The big show boat landed and the troops took possession of it, until they found it belonged to Dan Rice. They acknowledged themselves sold, and were all invited by Mr. Rice to take a drink, which they accepted.

They were introduced to Mademoiselle Zoyara and the rhinoceros by the amiable proprietor, each of whom made themselves particularly agreeable. The rhinoceros was voted a trump, as he always carries a horn with him, and was never known to be without one.

The troops last evening on drill were exercised in musketry with blank cartridge. Their fire was remarkably precise, and to the second.

The arrivals of boats are but few. Trade is very dull; but as the troops are to be paid off in a few days, all are looking forward for good active times. Just now, though, the scarcity and the deprecation of money in circulation is most severely felt.

K.

Capture of Beef Cattle, Horses, Cannon, &c.

[Special Correspondence of Missouri Democrat.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH REG'T U. S. R. G., ROLLA, MO., June 18, 1861.

Since our arrival here we have cleaned out the secessionists, and captured a quantity of contraband goods, consisting of seventy head of cattle, eight horses, eight cannon—the latter buried in a church; also, twenty-five prisoners, several team loads of lead, a quantity of powder, and one rebel flag. The main body of the traitors fled on the approach of Seigel's regiment, and those taken were found in the woods, and hid in various localities, lying around loose. The main body of the people—the substantial farmers—are for the Union; but the corner grocery Jeff. Davis patriots kept up a reign of terror, which is now dispelled.

We are quartered at the headquarters of what was the enemy's camp. The main buildings contain a bar room, store store, ten-pin alley, and other fixtures for carrying on the secession game.

The locality is a good one—very healthy, and the troops enjoy themselves as best they can. The stars and stripes are flying in all directions.

The Fifth Regiment (Col. Salomon's) left for Springfield yesterday. They were in fine spirits, and appeared anxious to meet the enemy. No further news from Arkansas.

Six More Ohio Regiments.

A telegraphic dispatch from Washington, a day or two since, announced that John A. Gurley is authorized by the President to raise *six* more regiments in *Cincinnati*. The statement appeared a little queer, but the *Gazette* explains it thus:

When Mr. Gurley left here for Washington, the Second Cincinnati German Regiment had been fully mustered for six weeks, and vainly applying to be mustered for the war. About half of these men had seen service. The entanglement of regulations and circumlocution in the War Department proved too much for them to overcome, and there seemed to be no recourse for the regiment but to disband.

Mr. Gurley determined to get this regiment into the service. There were also three other regiments, complete, or nearly so, enlisted in Cincinnati, and anxious to be accepted. It seems also from other dispatches that Governor Dennison requested Mr. Gurley to get still other regiments accepted, while his hand was in.

By the dispatches, it seems that Mr. Gurley has taken the circumlocution office by a *coup de main*, and procured the acceptance of six regiments.

AN OUTRAGE AND A SURPRISE.—The editor of the Jonesboro (Ill.) *Democrat* says: On Thursday night some ruffian pulled down the American flag at Jonesboro, tore it to pieces, and deposited the fragments on the gallery of our office, where they were found on Friday morning. We are at a loss to imagine what motive could induce any human being to perpetrate an act which might have been followed by such serious consequences as this. Prominent citizens of Jonesboro are making every exertion to ferret out the guilty parties and bring them to justice. We trust their efforts may be successful. What the object was in leaving the tattered flag upon our premises can only be told, we presume, by the brilliant genius who accomplished the *brave* feat.

Western Virginia Convention.

WHEELING, June 19.

The die is cast; the ordinance for establishing a new State Government, after full discussion, passed unanimously this morning, the members being present and voting. Thus the Convention is fully committed to treason against the Richmond Government, and its members liable to be hung, if the new Government should fail. They all know this, but they rely on the justice of their cause, and on the support of the Federal Government and the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania. A Governor will be elected at once, and the Legislature put to work. Then comes the tug of war. An ordinance to authorize the apprehending of suspicious persons in time of war was passed this afternoon.

JUDICIAL ELECTION IN WILL COUNTY.—The following was the vote for Judge of the 11th Judicial Circuit in Will county, incorrectly reported in a recent number of the TRIBUNE:

For Henry Snapp	1,444
For —— Harris	532

☞ The census of England and Wales shows a population of over 20,000,000—an increase of over 200,000 in two years. The population of London is 2,800,000. Emigration from the United Kingdom in 10 years, 2,250,000.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES

A BATTLE EXPECTED AT FAIRFAX

Concentration of Rebel Forces.

GEN. LYON AT BOONVILLE.

THE FOX HUNT ADJOURNED TO LEXINGTON.

HISTORIC SCENES AT WHEELING.

Provisional Government Organized.

UNION VICTORIES IN OLD KENTUCKY.

McClellan gone to Virginia!

Important Action of the Bank Commissioners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, June 20th, 1861.

By the courtesy of the Bank Commissioners, Messrs. Fuller and Quick, I am enabled to send to the TRIBUNE an authorized abstract of their call and report of the 14th inst., but to be printed to-morrow, the 21st.

BANKS ON WHICH A CALL HAS BEEN MADE, DATED JUNE 8TH.—American Bank, Bank of Brooklyn, Bank of Commerce, Bank of Illinois, Bank of Jackson County, Bank of Sparta, Bond County Bank, Columbian Bank, Fulton Bank, Illinois Central Bank, Illinois River Bank, Illinois State Security Bank, Kankakee Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Marshall County Bank, Ohio River Bank, Olympic Bank, Planet Bank, Patriotic Bank, State Stock Bank, United States Stock Bank, Wheat Growers' Bank, Western Bank. The Bank of Sparta has since withdrawn Southern bonds and retired a portion of its circulation and is not under the call. Total circulation of the twenty-three banks—two million four hundred and eighty-four thousand and eighty-four dollars. Estimated value of the securities—two million one hundred and twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty-five dollars.

The seventeen remaining banks not under call, are as follows: Alton Bank, Bank of America, Bank of Bloomington, Bank of Indemnity, City Bank of Ottawa, Cumberland County Bank, Tinkham & Co's Bank, Highland Bank, International Bank, Mahaiwe Bank, Marine Bank, McLean County Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Merchants' Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Reapers' Bank, Union Bank. Total circulation one million four hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and seven ($1,470,207) dollars. Estimated value of securities, one million five hundred and fourteen thousand six hundred and five ($1,514,605) dollars.

In these estimates of values of securities of the whole forty-five banks, Northern State stocks are put down at par; United States stocks at eighty five cents, Tennessees at 35, Virginia's 49½, Kentucky's 77, North Carolina's 51¼, Missouri's 38 and Louisiana's 54. The securities of the twenty-three banks above, are principally Northern stocks, and the securities of the thirteen last named are almost exclusively Northern and United States stocks.

Banks whose circulation shall be secured by United States stocks at eighty-five cents, or their market value, or Northern State stocks at par, on the first of July, and who will enter into central redemption on the terms specified in the late Bank law, will not be subject to call. In estimating the value of securities, discrimination will hereafter be made by the Bank Commissioners in favor of Illinois stocks, and every encouragement consistent with the public interest will be given to banks entering into central redemption. This policy, it is believed, will increase the value of Illinois bonds, and at the same time secure a healthy circulation.

The following banks are in voluntary liquidation, their circulation amounting to forty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-three dollars: Bank of America, (Chicago,) Bank of Northern Illinois, Bank of Ottawa, Bank of Peru, Chicago Bank, Exchange Bank of Tucker, Kane County Bank. Notes of these banks are redeemed by the Auditor at par in gold.

Latest from St. Louis.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 20, 1861.

A private note from Maj. Conant, one of Gen. Lyon's staff, from Boonville, states that the Federal loss was 4 killed and 9 wounded. Of the State troops the killed and wounded are estimated at between 70 and 200. Sixty rebels were taken prisoners, mostly boys, and all were released on taking the oath of allegiance. The Federal troops were received with great enthusiasm by the people of Boonville. Ladies waived handkerchiefs and showered boquets on the Federal troops. The victory is regarded complete.

The *State Journal* issued an extra this afternoon, pretending to give an eye-witness's account of the Boonville affair, saying only 300 State troops engaged 2,000 Federalists, and nearly routed them, when a retreat was proposely ordered to draw on the Federalists. It admits, however, that Gen. Lyon has Boonville; that the State troops withdrew. It further says Ben. McCullough is on his way to Sringfield and Tipton with 10,000 men and 10,000 extra arms. This statement, as indeed the whole information, is a wicked hoax.

Maj. Conant says there is more work ahead for our troops. Three companies have gone down the Iron Mountain Railroad to guard bridges.

Reports of a fight at Dardennes bridge, St. Charles county, are contradicted. The telegraph company has been trying all day to repair its lines between Jefferson and Booneville, but the wires are cut as fast as repaired. Communication was open only a few minutes this morning. The worst cutting took place at a settlement called Jimtown, a few miles below Booneville. An operator tried to open an office there to-day, but the continual cutting of the wires prevented him. A boy operator, however, from the Syracuse office, attempted to rejoin the wires in one place, when a shot was fired at him from the bushes. He returned the shot and retreated. No communication has been obtained yet.

Interesting from Cairo.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, June 20, 1861.

Mr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, in company with his traveling companion, Mr. Ward, Hon. Elihu B. Washburne of Galena, Gen. Prentiss, Col. Oglesby, Maj. Taylor, Col. Morgan, and several newspaper correspondents, drove around to the various camps, this afternoon. At Camp Smith, the whole party alighted, and were introduced to Capt. Smith. Short and eloquent speeches were made to Capt. Smith's men by Mr. Washburne, Gen. Prentiss, Col. Oglesby and Mr. Russell of the *Times*, followed by the Star Spangled Banner, sung by the soldiers. The visiting party also alighted at Col. McArthur's headquarters, and were hospitably entertained by that gentleman.

Mr. Russell expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of our troops.

Col. Wallace's Regiment, which has been stationed for the last two months at Villa Ridge, twelve miles above this place, was moved to-day to Bird's Point; and Col. Schuttner's St. Louis Regiment, which has heretofore occupied that point, have been transferred to Camp Defiance. It is not deemed necessary that Villa Ridge should hereafter be occupied by a force.

The party of ladies and gentlemen which left Chicago last evening under the direction of Mr. Sargent of the Michigan Central Railroad, arrived here this morning in the best spirits. They unanimously vote Camp Defiance a delightful place.

The health of the men continues excellent.

Every man in Capt. Barker's Company, when it left for Cincinnati, pledged himself to continue in service until the end of the war.

Gratifying News from England.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Post* says Lord Lyons yesterday presented the President dispatches from his government conveying strong assurances of the desire to preserve friendly relations with this country and avoid all interference in our domestic affairs.

Lord Lyons also stated that his government had determined not to admit any prizes taken by Southern privateers into British ports.

Last Night's Dispatches

Latest from the Seat of War.

[Special Dispatch to the Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A gentleman from Arlington says Beauregard is advancing upon the Potomac. Everything looks like hot work before to-morrow night. A reign of terror prevails in the lower part of Prince William county. The Federal troops are advancing upon Fairfax Court House. A fight is expected to-night.

The 8th New York regiment, with a battery, forms the advance.

The Confederate troops are at or near Vienna. Our force in that neighborhood numbers 5,000, exclusive of reinforcements sent to-day sufficient to hold the position against any attack.

Telegraph wires connect with head-quarters here.

The regulars from Chambersburg arrived last night, and have crossed the Potomac.

The Government has sent 12,000 improved muskets to Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and 4,000 to Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The *Post* is informed by a citizen of Maryland residing near Piedmont, that the scene of the reported conflict must have been New Creek Bridge, seven miles from Piedmont. The bridge has been guarded some weeks by 40 or 50 citizens of Cumberland, under Capt. Roseley, not Beckley, Clark, of Alleghany county. The bridge was well situated for defence. The cannon used was a small 4-pounder, loaded with rail punches the size of bullets, which must prove very destructive to the enemy.

[Special to the New York Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The steamer Alliance has just returned from a cruise in the Potomac, Lieut. Wygatt commander, reports that he captured eleven rebel vessels on the river which were endeavoring to supply the enemy with provisions. He dealt summarily with them, burning two, sinking four and bringing the remainder here as prizes. He also discovered that the rebels are again at work on the batteries at Aquia Creek.

At noon to-day the picket guards of the Federal forces and of the enemy were in sight of each other near Fairfax, C. H.

The first and principal patent of the Morse Telegraph expired at noon to-day.

[Special to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The rebels in the Maryland Legislature expect to pass an amnesty act in order to cover up the crimes of the ruffians who fired on the Massachusetts troops and burned the Railroad bridges.

The Baltimore *Sun* endeavors to encourage the rebels by representing that the North is sick of the war.

Gen. Scott is in better health than he has enjoyed for a long time.

It has been intimated by the President himself that he will assure the country, in his Message, of a speedy termination of the war, that he will declare his own purpose of accomplishing this by the most energetic measures, appealing to Congress and the country for support in his policy.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The fortifications this side of Chain Bridge are completed. The apprehension of an attack shortly commencing were from the fact that rebel outposts were extended and strengthened on both sides, it being thought their collecting might bring a general engagement.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following notice emanated from the State Department to-day:

Hereafter any passport which may be issued by a diplomatic agent accredited to this Government, or by any consular authority whatever, to a person to proceed beyond the lines of the United States forces or to a foreign country, will be countersigned by the Secretary of State.

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

Capt. Woods, of the Mt. Vernon, together with his guard, landed at the White House yesterday and scoured the country for miles in quest of secession batteries, which it was reported had been erected there, but none were discovered.

A Full Account from Boonville.

BOONVILLE, June 20th.—As General Lyon with the steamers Iatan, McDowell and City of Louisiana, was approaching Boonville Monday morning, he espied a battery on the river bank, five miles below the town, at Adams' Mill. He turned back and went down about eight miles below Boonville, where he landed forces amounting to 1,700 men with four field pieces, leaving 100 men to guard the boats. On the Rockport road, when within six miles of Boonville, he was attacked by State troops, 2,000 strong, commanded by Col. Little, late of U. S. Army, who were concealed in thick undergrowth and wheat fields. After a sharp fight the State troops were driven back, and their camp, which was at Bacon's farm, three miles below Boonville on the river bluff, with provisions, equipage, and a number of horses, was taken. The State troops retreated west, through Boonville, in great disorder. They were poorly armed and badly disciplined. The loss of the Federal troops was four killed and nine wounded.

Four of the State troops are known to be killed, and 25 or 30 wounded; the Federals say many more of the State forces were wounded. They also speak of walking over large numbers of dead bodies. Gen. Lyon and Col. Blair were in the thickest of the fight. No officer was hurt. Capt. Burk of St. Louis had his sword broken by a shot. Dr. Quarles of the State forces, and a prominent citizen of Boonville was killed. The Federal troops say that only 500 of their troops were in the battle. Gen. Lyon took some sixty or seventy prisoners, but released them all this morning.

Large numbers of State troops who fled from Boonville, are returning under the terms of Gen. Lyon's proclamation. Several houses have been searched for contraband articles. Several secession flags have been captured; also several prominent secessionists. Many persons who have heretofore been secessionists are now Union men. With but few exceptions Gen. Lyon and his men have made favorable impressions upon the people.

On the morning of the fight General Jackson was coming to the camp with Capt. Kelley's company, but when the battle began they immediately retreated, Kelley's company embarking on the steamer H. D. Bacon, for up the river. Jackson and staff left for the west on horseback. It is supposed they will make another stand somewhere near Lexington. The fugitive State troops took the Arrow Rock and Lexington road, and some went towards Georgetown.

A part of the Federal troops are quartered in Hespian Hall in this city, and the balance with the steamers are at the fair grounds, half a mile below where Gen. Lyon has his headquarters.

It is supposed that when reinforcements which are expected on the steamer D. A. January arrive, General Lyon will proceed westward.

Col. Blair has become popular. A man offered $500 to any man who would shoot him. The man was arrested and Blair immediately released him.

A company of 87 Home Guards was raised Tuesday night.

Col. Little was in the United States army, and only recently resigned. He was brevetted Captain for services in the Mexican war.

From Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., June 20.—The first regiment of Illinois volunteers to reinforce the army at this point, arrived here to-day. The Eleventh, Col. Wallace commanding, 1,000 strong, relieved Col. Schuttner's Missouri riflemen at Bird's Point, and Schuttner's regiment went into camp here this evening.

W. H. Russell, correspondent of the London *Times*, and Hon. Sam Ward, of N. Y., visited camps Smith and McArthur to-day, attended by Gen. Prentiss, Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, Colonels Oglesby, Morgan and Paine, and a number of other gentlemen. General Prentiss and Mr. Russell addressed the troops. The latter was entirely non-committal in his public remarks, but complemented the troops highly. In a private conversation, however, he remarked that the Southern troops could bear no comparison to those at Cairo in point of discipline, drill, uniform, arms, or general appearance, and he thought that these requisites to an army were possessed by the North. To-night, Messrs. Russell and Ward attended the full dress brigade parade, and Mr. Russell expressed himself highly pleased with the appearance of the troops.

We have no news from the South to-day.

Union Majorities in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The special election for member of Congress was held in Kentucky to-day, and the following majorities are reported: Mallory, (Union,) in this city, 5,318 majority, and it is supposed the county will increase it by at least 1500. Crittenden's majority in Fayette is 1040, and in Franklin, 400. Grider's majority in Bowling Green, 336.

Treason Rampant in the Maryland Legislature.

FREDERICK, June 20.—In the Legislature Mr. Gordon submitted a resolution declaring that the debt now being incurred by the Government in prosecuting this war was unconstitutional. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Bristow's report was adopted, preventing the Government from reclaiming any arms now in possession of the secessionists of Maryland. Still another resolution was adopted declaring that the acts of the General Governmen are unconstitutional and tyranical, and in favor of the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, the vote on this was, ayes, 47; nays, 4.

ALEXANDRIA, June 20.—There is a renewed migration from here of secessionists, who express confidence that Beauregord will be here at an early day.

From Wheeling—The Provisional State Government Elected.

WHEELING, June 20.—This morning's session was occupied in signing the declaration, which was an impressive scene. The roll was called by counties, and each member came forward to the desk and signed the parchment. In the afternoon Frank H. Pierpoint, of Marion county, was unanimously elected Governor and Danl. Paisley of Mason county Lieut. Governor. Messrs. Lamb, Paxton, Van Winkle, Harsen and Largar, form the Governor's Council. The election of Attorney General is postponed until Saturday. The Governor was formally inaugurated this afternoon, taking, in addition to the usual oath, one of the stringent opposition to the usurpers at Richmond. He then delivered an address to the members of the Convention, urging a vigorous prosecution of the work of redeeming the State from the hands of the rebels.

A message from Gov. Pierpoint, favoring a strong military organization, is expected in a day or two.

To-night, the city is in a blaze of excitement with fire works, bells ringing, cannon firing, &c. Everybody is rejoicing. There are no reliable details received as yet concerning the burning of the bridge at Piedmont.

Proclamation of General Lyon at Boonville.

BOONVILLE, Mo., June 20.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

BOONVILLE, June 20, 1861.

To the People of Missouri: Upon leaving the city of St. Louis, in consequence of the declaration of war made by the Governor of this State against the Government of the United States, because I would not assume, on its behalf, to relinquish its duties and abdicate its rights of protecting loyal citizens from oppression and cruelties of secessionists in this State, I published an address to the people in which I declared my intention to use the force under my command for no other purpose than the maintenance of the authority of the General Government and the protection of the rights and property of all law abiding citizens. The State authorities, in violation of an agreement with General Harney, on the 21st of May last, had drawn together and organized upon a large scale the means of warfare, and having made a declaration of war, they abandoned the capital, issued orders for the destruction of the railroad and telegraph lines, and proceeded to this point to put into execution their hostile purposes toward the General Government. They devolved upon me the necessity of meeting this issue to the best of my ability, and accordingly I moved to this point with a portion of the forces under my command, attacked and dispersed the hostile forces gathered here by the Governor, and took possession of a considerable number of prisoners, most of them young men of immature age, who represent that they have been misled by frauds ingeniously devised and industriously circulated by designing leaders, who seek to impose upon unreflecting and deluded followers the task of securing the object of their own false ambition. Out of compassion for these misguided youths, and to correct the impression created by unscrupulous calumniators, I liberated them upon condition that they will not serve in the impending hostilities against the United States Government. I have done this in spite of the known facts that the leaders in the present rebellion, having long experienced the mildness of the General Government, still feel confident that this mildness cannot be overtaxed, even by factious hostilities, having in view its overthrow, but lest, as in the case of the late Camp Jackson affair, this clemency shall still be misconstrued, it is proper to give warning that the Government cannot be always expected to indulge it, to the compromise of its evident welfare. Having defined that those plotting against the Government have falsely represented that the Government troops intended a forcible and violent invasion of Missouri, for the purposes of military despotism and tyranny, I hereby give notice to the people of this State that I shall scrupulously avoid all interference with the business, rights and property of every description recognized by the laws of this State and belonging to law abiding citizens; but is equally my duty to maintain the paramount authority of the United States with such force as I have at my command, which will be retained only as long as opposition shall make it necessary, and that it is my wish and shall be my purpose to devolve any unavoidable rigor arising in this issue upon those only who provoke it. All persons who, under the misapprehensions above mentioned, have taken up arms, or who are now preparing to do so, are invited to return to their homes and relinquish their hostile attitude to the Federal Government, and are assured they may do so without being molested for past occurrences.

[Signed,] N. LYON,
Commanding Brigadier General U. S. V.

Kentucky Troops in the Secession Army.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—Col. Blanton Duncan telegraphed to this city, from Winchester, Va., on the 18th, that the telegraphic report of the 13th, that the volunteers under his command meditated desertion is absolutely false. They will leave the ranks only to go to their graves. He does not believe that his father ever expressed the opinion attributed to him relative to this matter.

Gen. McClellan gone to Virginia.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Gen. McClellan and staff left Cincinnati this morning to take command of the army in Western Virginia.

Col. Lamon's Regiment.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Large numbers of Virginia troops are enlisting in Col. Lamon's Regiment.

More Troops from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 20.—It is understood that the President has called four additional regiments from Massachusetts, making ten in all.

Struck by Lightning.

HENRY, Ill., June 20.—During the thunderstorm last night the large warehouse of Geo. W. Bastles was struck by lightning. Several men were standing near the building at the time, one of whom was seriously injured.

Afternoon Dispatches.

War News from Missouri.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 20.—The steamer Sunshine, from Boonville, reached here this evening, with official confirmation of the defeat of the State forces, at that place, on Monday last. The official statement of the number killed is not received, but the loss of the State troops is not over twenty. Of the Federal forces, two were killed, nine wounded and one missing. The State troops numbered over two thousand, it is said, and lost 1,000 stand of arms, a considerable quantity of ammunition and stores, and a number of horses and mules. Gen. Price resigned and went home previous to the battle. Gov. Jackson is supposed to have gone to Arkansas. The steamer H. D. Bacon was met at Arrow Rock with State troops on board. It is thought they will make another stand at or near Lexington, under command of Col. Weightman, formerly of U. S. A.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Two field pieces and a number of muskets were captured by the Iowa troops at Hudson, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, on Wednesday. Twenty-three Secessionists were also taken prisoners at Cameron, a part of whom were released on parole, the balance were retained for examination. Several wagon-loads of lead, a quantity of powder, three cannon and several head of cattle were captured at Rolla by Federal troops. Twenty-five prisoners were taken by Colonel Salomon's 5th regiment. The reserve corps left Rolla on the 17th for Springfield, in the southwestern part of the State. Col. Ligel's regiment soon followed. The examination of J. W. Tucker, editor of the *State Journal*, has been postponed till July 2d.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 20.—Advices received here are to the effect that the State troops recently in the neighborhood of Independence, have moved towards Lexington, where it is understood large bodies of State troops are being concentrated for the purpose of making a stand against the Federal army under Gen. Lyon.

Later from Kentucky, Tennessee and the South.

LOUISVILLE, June 20.—The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 19th announces semi-officially that no more twelve months' volunteers will be received. Troops must enlist for the war. It learns that 500 muskets shipped by the Federal Government for the Union men of Weakley county, Tenn., were by accident sent from Paducah to Union City, and fell into the hands of the Southerners there.

The troops at Memphis were much in want of arms, whole companies being unarmed.

The same paper has information that Southern Kentucky will soon secede, and Pillow will then move to support them. It states that in Monroe county, Arkansas, near Helena, several negroes were arrested lately for an attempted insurrection. On Wednesday last, three were hung. According to their plot, all the white males were to be murdered, but the females and children were to be spared.

The Austin (Texas) *Gazette* has been informed that a secret Union organization has been formed in that State. It says there are a few Johnsons, Etheridges and Hicks in Texas.

Government Cloth Factory Burned.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 20.—The Henry Clay Factory, owned by Dupont & Co., was burned this morning. The building is insured and the machinery partially. The mill was worked by Mr. Griffith, manufacturing Government cloth. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Destructive Fire in the Country.

MARSHALL, Mich., June 19.—We receive startling reports from Sanilac county, in this State, of a fire raging in the prairie and woods, sweeping everything in its course—houses, bridges, mills, fences, and lumber. Many families are rendered houseless, fleeing to escape the flames, which have swept over miles of territory, and, at last accounts, were still raging. There had been a "dry spell," when the fire commenced, and when it got under headway, with a strong wind, it was impossible to stop its destroying course. The losses must be immense.

Excitement in Baltimore.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

BALTIMORE, June 19.—General Cadwallader had arrived at Martinsburg. No signs of Gen. Johnson. There is some excitement in Baltimore to-day in consequence of Col. Smith, of 13th New York regiment, seizing and tearing up some Confederate State envelopes, which a boy was vending. The bystanders interfered and made up a subscription for the boy, and cautioned Col. Smith not to repeat the act. Shortly after, the Colonel seized a lot of Jeff Davis' likenesses from a man's store, and tore them up, and declaring that if he caught him selling any again, he would have him taken to Fort McHenry. The bystanders again interfered, and the excitement was growing when the Col retired. Marshal Kane says if he or any other police had been present, it would have been his duty to have arrested the Colonel and taken him to the station-house. The Marshal will call upon Gen. Banks and have the matter investigated.

From Washington and Virginia.

[Special to the N. Y. World.]

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Scouts have learned that the rebels have a masked battery on the road leading from Fall's Church to Fairfax. The rebels have their scouts within two miles of the Federal lines. Three pickets of the Michigan regiment, who were sent out last night, had not returned this morning. It is believed they have been picked off by rebel scouts.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Col. Rousseau is authorized to raise two regiments in Kentucky.

There has been no advance on Vienna and Fairfax as reported here. Fortifications are being thrown up on the hill commanding Falls Church. Rumors of an attack are prevalent.

Gen. James H. Lane of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier General of the army.

The five covered bridges over Goose Creek near Leesburgh, connecting with the middle turnpike road leading to Alexandria, has been burned by Virginia troops.

[N. Y. Times special.]

Three hundred Federal troops, under Capt. T. Gardiner, Pennsylvania 1st, had a skirmish, yesterday evening, at Edward's Ferry, with a considerable force of secessionists. The fight lasted nearly three hours, when the rebels fled, having had from 10 to 20 killed and wounded. One private in Capt. Gardner's command was killed, and three or four slightly wounded.

The attack was made by the enemy, with the view of taking possession of the ferry. The information was brought to Washington by Gardner's 1st Lieutenant, who was engaged in the action.

A regiment of rebels returned to Harper's Ferry on Monday, coming back for some mechanics proficient in rifle making. Having impressed as many of these as they could find, the regiment returned.

It is ascertained that the rebels have a line of communication across the Potomac at Budd's Ferry. Several boats are used in the night, which are concealed in the woods by day, and thus avoided the observation of our cruisers. Only letters and newspapers are conveyed thus.

Supplies of provisions are going in through Kentucky and Tennessee, instead of via Baltimore and Frederick as heretofore.

The Sturges Rifles.

CINCINNATI, June 20.

To G. W. Sherman, Cincinnati & Chicago R. R.:

The Sturges Rifle Corps, which left Chicago last evening for the "seat of war," arrived here on time—all O. K. They leave for Marietta this evening.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The steamship Africa from Liverpool on the 8th and Queenstown on the 9th, arrived this morning with $65,000 in specie. The Kangaroo, Arago and Panama had arrived out.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—After some opposition, the Government financial measures passed the second reading. COMMONS.—Lord John Russell replied to an inquiry whether the interdiction of privateers, &c., from bringing prizes into British ports, was according to former practice, that the Queen's Advocate's opinion was favorable to the right of interdiction, which the law of nations gives every power; hence the Government issued the prohibition. Gregory was appealed to, to postpone his motion in reference to a prompt recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He said his only motive was to make a fair statement of the Southern side of the question, that of the Northerners being already before the public. At the wish of the House, however, he assented, and the motion was postponed *sine die*.

It is reported that U. S. Government orders for 275,000 muskets had reached Frankfort. The Southern Commissioners were also soon expected in Germany with a similar object.

Funds were depressed in London, Paris and elsewhere, in consequence of Cavour's death. The Paris Bourse closed at 60f60c., Ex-Dividend. Garibaldi was reported seriously ill. The Pope was likewise indisposed. It was reported that Napoleon interdicted Prince Napoleon visiting the United States, but he will visit Canada. The condition of taxes in Hungary by the military execution was being carried out with the greatest severity.

Another Iowa Regiment for Missouri.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 19.—The Third Regiment, encamped at Keokuk, has been notified to be ready to march into Missouri. The tents and blankets for the regiment have been received. The First and Second Iowa regiments are already doing good service in Missouri, and we learn that Col. Smith's Illinois regiment, from Quincy, is now also in Missouri.

A Family Drowned.

MENDOTA, Ill., June 20.—Mrs. Conkey and two children, comprising the entire family of O. D. F. Conkey, Esq., of this place, were drowned in a small stream at Troy Grove, about four miles from town, at 9 o'clock last night. They were returning from Peru in a two horse carriage. The stream being very much swollen, as the carriage entered, it capsized and all, with the exception of the gentleman driving, were drowned. The bodies were taken out this morning.

Thieves Sentenced.

PEKIN, Ill., June 20.—The Circuit Court is now in session here. Four prisoners—Jas. Field, Samuel Bloom, Jas. Gleason and Wm. Epert—were convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary from three to five years each, all for larceny. They go to Joliet this morning.

REBELS IN NORTHERN IOWA.—Great excitement has prevailed at Ossian, Winneshiek county, Iowa, by a number of rebel sympathizers, who raised a secession flag on a barn and, when the Union men had hoisted the stars and stripes in its place, set fire to the barn. They then assailed a couple of Union men, whom they beat in a very shocking manner. The affair has roused up the people, and, on Tuesday, some four hundred men from Decorah, Castalia, and other towns, started for Ossian, armed, with the determination to raise the stars and stripes there, and if resistance is offered them, to drive the traitors from the State. It is said there are about one hundred secessionists there.—*McGregor Press.*

HECKER JAEGER REGIMENT.—All recruits belonging to the Hecker Jaeger Regiment, and who were on furlough, and on duty sent to the country, are ordered to report themselves at the Headquarters, 206 Randolph street, to

Major KUHN.

ENGINEERS, SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Accepted for the War.—This company will muster immediately at their Armory, old Board of Trade Rooms, Steele's Block, to be sworn into the service, on Saturday next.

C. D. C. WILLIAMS, Capt.

June 20th, 1861.

A few good men wanted.

☞ Cherry Brandy, warranted pure and very superior, just received by Sargent, Apothecary, Randolph and State street.

GRACELAND CEMETERY.—Parties visiting Graceland Cemetery can procure railroad tickets from the conductors of the North Chicago City Railway for the round trip, to and from Dr. Dyer's, for ten cents, and free tickets for the omnibus from Dr. Dyer's to and from the Cemetery, on application to the office of the Cemetery Company, in Bryan Hall.

Cars connecting with the Graceland Cemetery omnibus leave North Water street at 9:12 A. M., and 2:09 P. M.

H. L. BRISTOL, Supt.

Free Strawberry and Floral Exhibition.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Gardener's Society have resolved to hold a Free Strawberry and Floral Exhibition on Wednesday, June 26th, 1861, at Bryan Hall, in this city. The object of this exhibition is to secure a comparison of the different varieties of strawberries and other fruits now under cultivation in and about this city and in adjoining counties; to test their qualities, learn something of their peculiarities, habits, productiveness, carrying and market qualities. The fruit will be examined and a report on it, in detail, made by a competent committee. No admission fee will be charged and no premiums be awarded, other than the commendations of the Committee.

All persons having fine fruits or flowers, new or rare, or old and good, both in city and country, are respectfully invited and requested to contribute to this exhibition, and by their presence add to its interest and profit. The hall will be open from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night. It is desirable that fruit for examination, by the Committee, be on the table before 12 o'clock, M. Parties out of the city unable to attend, and having fruit they wish to exhibit, may send the same by express, *prepaid*, marked "Chicago Gardener's Society, Bryan Hall, Chicago, care of Edgar Sanders." The name and address of the grower, should, *in all cases*, accompany the package. It is expected the exhibition will be a large and interesting one.

CHAS. D. BRAGDON,
Chairman Ex. Com.

☞ If you wish for bushy whiskers or a fascinating mustache, send for a box of Bellingham's Stimulating Onguent. It is warranted to bring them out in from three to six weeks. Sent on receipt of price and postage, $1.18, to any address, by J. H. Johnson, 79 State street, Chicago, Ill.

GAS FIXTURES.—A splendid stock just received at Wilmarth's new store, 182 Lake street.

☞ Cook & McLain, 96 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gent's garments less than any other house in the city.

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

WANTED—To Exchange good available property for a STOCK FARM, containing from 160 to 360 acres, well timbered and watered. Would be willing to pay difference in cash. Address GEO. E. CHENEY, Tribune Office, Chicago.

WANTED—A Front Room, with Board for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, either on Wabash or Michigan avenue, or like location. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box 2662.

WANTED—A young man with a knowledge of the Dry Goods Business and good reference, can obtain a constant situation by applying to H. & G. GOODRIDGE, 127 and 129 Desplaines street, corner of Kinzie.

FOR SALE—Cheap for Cash, a Saloon doing a good business, situated under the Hamilton House on North Clark street, two doors from North Water street. Apply at the Saloon.

BOARDING.—Two or three young gentlemen can obtain Board, with single rooms or otherwise, at 219 Ontario street. Also, two or three day boarders accommodated.

I. O. O. F.—The members of Chicago Encampment No. 10 I. O. O. F., are hereby notified that a Regular Meeting will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, June 21st, for the Election of Officers and other important business. A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

J. K. THOMPSON, Scribe.

ANYBODY HAVING A FIRST-CLASS Single Top Buggy, surplus property, at a figure to suit the times, will learn of a cash purchaser by dropping a line to "I. F." Post Office, stating where it can be seen.

CARD MUSIC FOR BANDS. DITSON'S SELECT MUSIC FOR BRASS BANDS, including Popular National Airs. Printed on Cards for the use of Bands of fourteen or a less number of instruments. Price $1.00 per sett. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price. A list of pieces sent on application. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

50,000 STARK MILL BAGS, $23.50 per Hundred. $23.25 per do. by the Thousand. P. PALMER & CO., 112, 114, 116 LAKE STREET.

XXXX ST. JOSEPH MILLS FLOUR. John T. Edward's White Winter Wheat Flour is the BEST IN MARKET. Dealers and families supplied by JOHN B. KING, 243 South Water st., Foot of Franklin street.

NEW MUSIC. JUST PUBLISHED: "SADLY THE BELLS TOLL THE DEATH OF THE HERO," inscribed to the memory of Colonel Ellsworth. By A. B. Tobey. Price 25 cents. Col. Ellsworth's Requiem March. By A. J. Vaas. Price 40 cents. Douglas Funeral March. By H. Grante. Price 25 cts. "Down with the Traitor's Serpent Flag." Quartette. Price 35 cents. The above pieces have splendid Lithograph Titles. Also, just published: Footsteps on the other side. Quartette. By A. J. Higgins. Price 30 cents. The Emigrant's Dying Child. By H. D. L. Webster. Price 25 cents. Sweet Memories. Song and Chorus. By A. J. Higgins. The Brave Volunteers' Quickstep March. By A. B. Ward. Price 25 cents. Colonel Anderson's Schottische. By C. Hunting. Price 30 cents. My Little Bird Billy. By A. J. Higgins. Price 25 cents. Men of Thought, Be up and Stirring. Quartette. By S. M. Grannis. Price 25 cents. Mable Clare, with variations. By C. Dotzler. Price 35 cents. I cannot Catch the Sunshine, with brilliant variations. By Dotzler. Price 35 cents. Steamboat Polka. By Cullen. Price 25 cents. Melange Waltz. By H. Graat. Price 25 cents. ☞ Any or all of the above will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of market price. Always on hand, a great variety of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Strings, &c., &c. All orders for anything musical addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, No. 46 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention.

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKING by Mrs. G. M. FRENCH, 66 Lake street (up-stairs), done at short notice, of the latest and most improved patterns, at prices to suit the times. She solicits a call, confident of giving satisfaction and desiring further patronage. Particular attention given to "Sewing Machine" Work of all kinds.

MILITARY GOODS.—COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., Dry Goods Jobbers, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE, In addition to their extensive regular stock of Dry Goods, have on hand a full assortment of Military Cloths and Cassimeres, Army Blues and other Colors, which will BE SOLD CHEAPER Than patriotism South of Mason and Dixon's Line. Any one wishing to try the experiment, will please call and see.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND FARES To Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Liverpool, &c., &c. BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA. Four Trains leave Chicago daily for all parts of Canada and New England. WEEKLY MAIL STEAMERS Between MONTREAL and ENGLAND, IRELAND and SCOTLAND. For tickets or particulars apply by letter or personally to JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.

CONGRESS WATER.—FRESH CONGRESS WATER FOR SALE BY CASE OR BOTTLE. We keep it on Ice for those who prefer to drink it in our store. SODA WATER, With the Choicest Fruit Syrups. J. H. REED & CO., Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

IMPORTANT.—Look in at 175 RANDOLPH STREET, Chicago, And see how low they sell Oils, White Lead, Zinc, Paints, French and American Glass, Varnishes and Japans of all kinds; Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Coal Oils of best quality; Brushes, and all appertaining to the trade. THOS. R. WOOD & CO.

ROTHE'S HAIR DYE.—The best and cheapest Dye in use. A large invoice just received by GALE BROTHERS, Wholesale and Retail Druggists, 202 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

CARRIAGES—At Shelton & Tuttle's CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, On Market street near Washington street, may be found the largest and best assortment of Carriages and Buggies in the city, which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

PRINTING MATERIAL WANTED.—Second-Hand Printing material to furnish a Country Job Office. Address F. JOHNSON, Post Office Box 891, Chicago, stating amount and condition of Presses, Type, etc., with lowest cash price.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of June 8th, 1861. No. 25,161 drew $100,000; No. 19,409 drew $50,000; No. 7156 drew $25,000; No. 4239 drew $25,000; No. 1991 drew $10,000. Also, 19 of $1000 each, 60 of $500 each, 153 of $400 each, and 26 approximations of $8,600. Prizes cashed and information furnished by CHASE & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York.

CHECKS WANTED—On the Marine, Merchants, Savings Loan and Trust Co., R. P. Carver & Co., H. A. Tucker & Co., Western Marine and Fire Insurance Co., F. G. Adams, and J. M. Adsit. E. K. WILLARD & CO., 33 Clark, South-East cor Lake St.

I. H. BURCH AND I. H. BURCH & CO. have made an Assignment to me for the benefit of the Creditors of I. H. Burch & Co. All persons indebted to them or either of them will make payment to me. WIRT DEXTER, Assignee. Chicago, June 7th, 1861.

DISTILLERY TO RENT OR FOR SALE. The Distillery at East Dundee, on Fox River, on the Galena & Chicago Union Railroad, three miles from Elgin. Capacity 400 bushels. It will be rented or sold on the most favorable terms. Apply to DAVIS & NISSEN, 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS, and all kinds of Lightning Rod Points and Fixtures, manufactured and supplied to Agents and Dealers. Pamphlets sent free. M. L. MABBIT, office No. 4 Dole's Building, cor Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. Post Office Box 2184.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Kuss will attend to the cleansing of privy vaults, removing of stable manure and any offensive matter. Orders directed to CHAS. KUSS, Chicago P. O. Box 4142, will receive prompt attention.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates. ... STEVENS & MARKS.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 and 50 DEARBORN STREET, (Opposite the Tremont House.) FURNITURE SALE EVERY WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY at 9½ A. M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 A. M., AT OUR SALESROOM. ☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FURNITURE OF THE M'CARDLE HOUSE, AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Will sell for cash On FRIDAY, June 21st, at 9½ O'Clock, A. M., AT THE McCARDLE HOUSE, On Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water street, all the FURNITURE of said House, consisting of a large and full variety of Household Goods, Glassware, Table Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Table Linen, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash, on SATURDAY, June 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, a great variety of Second-Hand HOUSEHOLD GOODS, Brussels and other Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, &c. ALSO, A lot of Garden Rakes, Scythes, Whips, &c., &c. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Piano Forte, &c., AT AUCTION. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. will sell for cash on TUESDAY, June 25th, at 9½ o'clk, at Dwelling House No. 134 NORTH MORGAN STREET, Corner of Hubbard street. The Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of Parlor, Chamber and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. ALSO—A fine Piano Forte, in Rosewood Case, full round corners. Made by Chickering. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE SALE OF Furniture. LOOKING GLASSES AND ENGRAVINGS, At the New Auction Rooms, No. 107 DEARBORN STREET. H. ALEXANDER will sell on FRIDAY, 21st inst., at 9½ o'clock, a choice variety of New Furniture, Looking Glasses and Pictures. Also, Counting House Desks.

By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, June 21st, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and well assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's fine Calf and Patent Leather Boots, Men's and Boys' Calf and Kip Brogans, Men's Pump Sole Patent Leather Boots, Men's and Women's Gaiters, Youth's Half Welt Kip Boots, Women's Lasting and Goat Congress Heeled Gaiters, Women's Calf Enameled Lace Boots, Boys' and Youths' Calf and Split Boots and Shoes. The above are all fresh and desirable goods, and will be found worthy the attention of the Trade. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

ELEVEN FIRST-CLASS ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTES AT AUCTION, By Gilbert, Sampson & Warner, NO. 82 LAKE STREET. We will sell on THURSDAY, June 27th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at our salesrooms: One New 7 Octave 4 round corner Piano Forte, pearl keys, Louis 14th style, elegantly carved case, full iron frame and warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $700. One New Rosewood 7 Octave front round corner Piano, with Æolian Attachment, full iron frame and warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $600. One New Rosewood 7 Octave front round Piano, full iron frame, with Louis 14th legs. Made by Grovesteen & Hale, New York. Retails for $425. One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered Piano, with serpentine and prime mouldings, full iron frame. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $450. One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered, square grand (1 & 3 strings in the treble) Piano, full iron frame. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $500. One New Rosewood 7 Octave sash tablet Piano, warranted. Made by T. Gilbert & Co., Boston. Retails for $275. One Second-Hand Rosewood Piano. Made by Francis Burns, Albany, N. Y. One Old Second-Hand Piano. One Mahogany Second-Hand Piano. Made by Grovesteen, N. Y. One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered, and full iron frame Pianos. Made by Lemuel Gilbert, Boston. One New Rosewood 7 Octave, four round cornered and full iron frame Pianos. Made by Alanza Dexter, of Boston. The above New Pianos are superior instruments, and many of them are of exceedingly rich and full tone, and each one warranted. They will all be on exhibition the afternoon before the sale, which is to be positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

PROCLAMATION!! Know all Men, Women and Children by these presents, that I, Samuel M. Fassett, Photographist, Nos. 122 and 124 Clark Street, WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE THOSE FINE PLAIN PHOTOGRAPHS For the LOW sum of ONE DOLLAR, DURING THE WAR. ALSO, AMBROTYPES IN CASES FOR ONE DOLLAR. Colored Photographs from $5 up. IVORYTYPES, The original style, and only safe method, taken by Fassett & Cook ONLY in Chicago. ALBUMS, For Card Photographs, just received. Also a very large stock of Gold Frames, bought at panic prices and will be sold low. As Mr. Fassett has just returned from New York, he is in possession of some new styles of the Photographic Art, the public may find to their advantage to avail themselves of. Gallery open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

IF YOU WANT GOOD LAMPS AND GOOD KEROSENE OIL, Go to Noble's LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 175....LAKE STREET....175

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF MANCHESTER, ETNA, EDINBURGH, KANGAROO, GLASGOW, VIGO, BOSPHORUS. Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage. These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT IRON SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., General Western Agents, 12 Lasalle street, Chicago. ☞ Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1 and upwards.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINE. SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES. The Only Machines Having the ELLIPTIC HOOK. W. G. MASON & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST, 54 CLARK STREET, Under the New Sherman House, CHICAGO, ILL. AGENTS WANTED in every town and city in the Northwest.

INSURE YOUR FURS FROM MOTHS by leaving them at our Store NO. 115 LAKE STREET. They will be packed in such a manner as to render them impervious to MOTH or Dampness, and insured from all damage or loss. J. A. SMITH & CO., Hatters and Furriers.

Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

CHICAGO SHYLOCKS.

The Illinois *Journal* is very sure that the money-sharks of New York, and the same tribe in Chicago, have got their heads together to cry down the two million loan offered by the State of Illinois for war purposes. We are ready to unite with the *Journal* in saying all manner of disagreeable things of the money-kings of New York who, as the *Journal* says, want to put the knife to Illinois; but we beg our contemporary to excuse us if, on the heels of this stumptail-war, when our banks are crippled, and money is commanding exorbitant rates, we decline to believe that the Chicago "shylocks" want the loan at any price, or that they are intent on their alleged purpose to cheapen it to others. If the loan Commissioners would take stump-tail, in payment for bonds, Chicago would absorb the last loan, this one and the next one, and then have more stump-tail to invest; but if there is any gold in the case, they will beg to be excused. Does not the *Journal* see that the Chicago capitalists are directly interested in keeping up the price of all bonds—those of our State especially. If not, let it put on its spectacles, and look again.

NO LYNCHINGS.

In another column of to-day's paper, we print a communication from a well-known citizen of Northern Illinois, wherein he discusses a question in which our readers have all been more or less interested—the responsibility of those who oppose the war against treason and rebellion, to the laws of the country, and the communities in which they severally live. The TRIBUNE does not agree that any violent or illegal measures are necessary for restraining freedom of speech, now or at any other time. It is unalterably opposed to mob law, and it hopes that those who have contended with it for the emancipation of the country from the domination of the Pro-Slavery Oligarchy by which it has been oppressed, will not now be recreant to the principles which lay at the basis of their action and ours, and countenance in any way the inauguration here of that terrorism which is corrupting the civilization of the South. If our cause is not just enough to bear criticism; if it is not strong enough in the hearts of the people to survive the attacks of those who oppose, it will go to the wall in spite of all the gibbets and armies that may be set in motion to advance and protect it. But measured by the law of reason as it stands, there is in these times, a limit to perfect freedom of speech, which no one should be suffered to overstep. There is the law of the State and of the Republic. If all abide by them, the ranting of crazy zealots will do harm only to themselves. Let us have no more lynchings. That at Lane, in Ogle county, on Wednesday, was needless and barbarous though the punishment of arson and meditated murder.

THE EMBARGO.

Corn 23 cents per bushel, wheat 55 to 70, flour $3.50 per bbl, in the Chicago market. These are our war prices at the present time. Throughout the seceded States the price of corn is $1.00 to $1.70 and flour $10 to $12 for common grades. Without doubt the embargo established by the Government at Cairo and along the border has contributed something to the depression of our markets. It has certainly raised the prices of food enormously throughout the New Dahomey. But it is a mistake to suppose that the embargo has had any *considerable* influence in bringing down the quotations of grain and provisions in the Northwest. By far the best market for our products is found in New York, New England and the Canadas—the country known collectively as the East. Next to the East, Liverpool is our best customer. New Orleans ranks only third in the scale of importance to the Northwest, although to certain portions (St. Louis and Southern Illinois, for instance), it is perhaps the first.

Since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, the price of wheat in New York has gone down only 10 a 12 cents per bushel, that of corn only 15 a 20. Provisions have declined still less, although bacon and mess pork were the chief articles of export from our section to the realms of "Secesdia." The decline in breadstuffs in our own market has been relatively greater in New York by reason of local causes, among which the explosion of our currency system, and the "heating" of grain in store or *in transitu*, are the most prominent. Another fruitful cause of depreciation is the entire stoppage of speculative demand. In our own market it is no longer possible to buy 5,000 bushels of grain with two hundred dollars. Moving large quantities of wheat or corn by "margins" as stocks are bought in the Brookers Board, is one of the lost arts. Cash down is the rule of the market. In New York the general wreck of credit has had the same effect. Dealers of good credit in ordinary times, can no longer get their paper discounted at bank rates. The names must be actually bomb-proof to pass muster in the Directors' room. The market is to this extent curtailed of buyers, and speculative inquiry is almost wholly at an end. Again, the Bank of England has raised the rate of discount nearly two per cent. since the American war commenced, thus checking speculation in Liverpool. In view of these things, a decline of ten or twelve cents in wheat is not to be wondered at. The nominal decline in our market since the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in No. 1 Spring Wheat, is exactly nineteen cents. Nearly one-half of this decline is fictitious—our currency on the 13th of April being from 8 to 10 per cent. below par.

The best evidence, however, that the embargo has had little to do with the depression in our market is shown in the fact that provisions, the chief articles of export to New Orleans, have declined relatively no more than grain and flour. All the staple products of the Northwest have declined in about equal ratio, but those which the South was accustomed to take from us have not suffered sensibly in a greater degree than those which go chiefly to New York and Liverpool.

A NEW LAW NEEDED.

When Congress meets on the 4th of July, one of the very first things should be the passage of a law declaring that all contractors dealing with the Government, during the continuance of this rebellion, whether contractors for Army or Navy supplies, shall, from the date of the enactment be put on a military footing, and in cases of malfeasance be dealt with as offenders against the martial law; and that all government officials, from Cabinet Ministers down to the Quarter Masters and Commissaries clerks, who are in any way connected with the purchase of arms, equipments, provisions, animals, or military or naval stores of any sort, shall, when caught in collusion with the "scalpers," who are trying to clothe our troops in rags, and feed them sour flour and on stinking meat, be brought up to the drum-head and tried according to the forms which there prevail, and shot outside of the lines, as soon as their guilt is proved. Such a law will save the country tens of millions of dollars, spare our troops many a day of hunger and discomfort, and greatly increase the efficiency of all branches of the public service, by preventing the demoralization which contractors' rascality and official corruption will cause among the men who fight and the men who pay. Fortunately the Illinois troops have escaped the grasp of the speculators who dabble in the blood of their countrymen; but if a half we hear of the rascality which has been practiced in Ohio, in New York and in Pennsylvania, is true, the necessity for such a law is imperative. And [illegible] which begin to be noised abroad in relation to the dereliction of certain officials and their favorites in Washington, are proved, such a law, and that only, will save our army and our holy cause. We appeal to the Western members, none of whom will be willing to have the noble patriotism of the country prostituted to the enriching of individuals, to see to it that such a law is introduced, and if possible, passed. It may seem unnecessary and severe; but, if unnecessary, it will do no harm, because no one will come within the range of its operation; and it is no more severe than the offences at which it is aimed warrant. It is expected that in the chances and changes of the war, fortunate individuals, out of the immense disbursements of the Government, will make ample fortunes. Large sums of money will be necessary to meet the requirements of the army; and those who advance it will have large risks to encounter, and they should be liberally paid. But that is legitimate and proper. That is business; and we shall envy no one, accuse no one who puts profit in his purse thereby. But for the tribe of scoundrels who sell lean cattle at high prices, sour flour and rusty pork, when their contracts call for the best, shoddy for army cloth, unsound timber for merchantable live-oak, and for the dishonest officials who are supposed to share with them the profits of the rascality, the uncertainties and delays of the civil tribunals, are insufficient. The Provost Marshal or a file of men with muskets, at ten paces, are the executive officers for them.

NATIONAL WAR DEBT.

One of the leading New York journals—the Evening *Post*—with its usual sagacity, points out the fact that a War Debt of seven hundred and fifty millions, contracted in putting down the pro-slavery rebellion, would be far less onerous to the people of to-day, than the debt incurred in the Revolution, which was aggregated in 1791. The population of the country was then three millions, and the means of creating wealth were exceedingly scanty; but the debt which followed that seven years' struggle, was full seventy-five millions. The *Post* says:

> But we must remember that seventy five millions was, in those days, nearly twice as great a sum as it would be now, when living is so much dearer, and money so much cheaper. Counting in every difference of circumstances, it is safe to say that we would to-day more easily bear a debt of fifteen hundred millions than could the men of 1791 one of seventy five millions.
>
> The revolutionary debt was very gradually reduced until the year 1812, when but forty-five millions remained to be paid. The war with England left us, in 1816, with a debt of one hundred and twenty-seven millions. In those years there was so general a depression of business, that the government found it very difficult to raise loans. The patriotic merchants of New York, Boston and Philadelphia made it a matter of personal pride to assist the embarrassed administration to the extent of their means. At this time we had a population of eight and a half millions. The debt, which was equal—leaving out every consideration but numbers—to at least four hundred and fifty millions at the present time, was paid off in nineteen years, and a surplus remained in the Treasury. In 1845, at the beginning of the war with Mexico, our national debt, owing to various causes, had again increased to nearly seventeen millions. In 1848 it stood at sixty five millions, which, at the close of 1856, had been reduced to thirty millions.

From all of which the *Post* argues that the National credit is good; and, that, while we are too rich to ask for money at less than fair market rates, the Government, before accepting unreasonable terms, to which speculators will seek to compel it, should resort directly to the people, and as Napoleon did, advertise a patriotic loan—the latter as a wholesome check upon the speculative tendencies of capitalists.

Senator Johnson in Kentucky.

Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was the recipient of signal honors and attentions by the Union men of Kentucky, in his progress through their State to Cincinnati, on Tuesday and Wednesday. At many of the stations along the route there were crowds of people eager to see and applaud their hero, and wherever opportunity could be had they were gratified with words of encouragement from him. His great speech at Lexington, Tuesday evening, was heard by several thousand people, by whom its uncompromising and unconditional Union sentiments were well received. At Covington, on Wednesday, the citizens gave him a warm reception, and escorted him across the river to Cincinnati, where he passed the afternoon, proceeding on to Washington by the evening train. Mr. Johnson was much impressed with the depth and earnestness of these attentions paid him in Kentucky; and the Union men themselves were not less encouraged by his presence to the performance of their own duty in the Congressional election of Thursday.

Senator Johnson denies that he has ever corresponded with Amos A. Lawrence of Boston, and certainly that he never expected a contribution of money from him. Therefore he knows nothing about the letter reported to have been found in the mail bags at Richmond, Virginia, and it is strongly believed that the miscreants have published their own shame in a double sense. If any such letter as the Richmond *Enquirer* gloats over has been handed to Gov. Harris, it must be a forgery. Perhaps John Bell, whose candidate for Governor he was in the Massachusetts elections, last year, can tell by reference to his own files, whether the draft is genuine or not!

The Speaker of the Missouri Legislature Flogged by a Union Man.

A gentleman of English birth, who was recently driven out of Shelbyville, Mo., by Secessionists, yesterday received a letter from a friend in that place, relating the following pleasant circumstances:

> "The Union men held a meeting about six miles from here, at Miller's. John Glover addressed the meeting. In his remarks he stated that Camp Jackson was organized by Gov. Jackson, and armed by the Southern Confederacy, with arms stolen from the Baton Rouge Arsenal. Speaker McAfee was present and said it was false. Glover said he could prove it. McAfee said he could not—"it was a lie." Glover left the stand, walked up to McAfee and told him he must take it back. He said he would not. Glover then "sailed in," and whipped him so badly that he was confined to his bed for several days."

A New Oath of Allegiance.

The Navy Department has forwarded to all the officers of the navy a copy of the following revised form of the oath of allegiance. Naval officers are required to sign it before a magistrate, and to return it to the department:

> "I, ———, do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will bear true allegiance to the United States of America, and I will serve them honestly and faithfully, without any mental reservation, against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever; *that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States*, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the rules and articles for the government of the navy of the United States.
>
> "Sworn to and subscribed before me, ———, at ———, this ——— day of ———, 18—.
>
> "Justice of the Peace."

PERSONAL.

J. Lothrop Motley arrived at Washington yesterday.

—Gen. Dix's commission as Major Gen. bears date May 16.

—Mr. Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters has been accepted by the War Department, with the condition that it be mustered into service within ninety days, the first detachment to be mustered within seventy days, and that it be armed and equipped without expense to the government. Mr. Berdan proposes to raise a force of 750 men.

A SEDITIOUS LIEUTENANT OF MARINES.—Henry B. Tyler, Lieut. Marines, was arrested last night by detective Farley, for disorderly conduct. He had been stopping at a place near the police head quarters, and when the officers found him he was uttering foul and seditious language in a boisterous and disorderly manner. He cursed the stars and stripes, reviled Gen. Scott, and wished the people had him in Virginia, etc. Upon being conducted to police head quarters, he stated that he was a native of the city of Washington, and was on board the Saratoga when she captured the slaver Nightingale. He had been placed on the latter vessel, and was in her when she arrived at this port. The Lieut. was detained all night and sent to-day to the Navy Yard.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Loyal Virginia Regiment.

A Virginia regiment is to be raised at Williamsport and Harper's Ferry immediately, composed of Union refugees. Capt. Pendleton has been recruiting there for several days, and Lieut. Smalley, 2d U. S. Artillery, arrived there direct from Washington, with plenary power from the Secretary of War to raise and equip the regiment. The loyal Virginians will flock to his standard, and in a few days Eastern Virginia will have a regiment in the field to chastise the traitors for the ruthless invasion of their homes and cruel treatment of their persons, robbery, outrage, and destruction of property they have suffered. The regiment is to be commanded by Col. Lamon, the present Marshal of the District of Columbia, an office worth $25,000 per annum, which he resigns to give his country his services against the rebels of his native State.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Capture of Booneville—Effect in St. Louis—Wicked Hoax by a Secession Newspaper Office—Reported circulation of a rebel victory and Gen. Lyon a prisoner—Joy of Secessionists—How the Cloven-foot appeared—Policy of suppressing the cause of such outbreaks—Threats to hang a boy—Telegraph operator driven from Syracuse, Mo.—Gen. Harney's approbation of Gen. Lyon's course—Secession pretexts to find fault with Germans—More rifled muskets—Col. J. D. Stevenson—Warlike materials—North Missouri Railroad bridges—East Tennesseeans in Missouri, etc., etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, June 19, 1861.

The news of the taking of Booneville and the rout of the rebels by Gen. Lyons and the Federal forces created a profound sensation among all classes here. The secessionists are badly scared. Yesterday afternoon they flattered each other with believing a wicked hoax concocted at the *State Journal* office, to the effect that the State Guards had gained a victory at Booneville and taken Gen. Lyon prisoner. Upon this they gloated and chuckled for several hours, but about half-past seven a genuine dispatch was received at the *Democrat* office, from Col. Boernstein—the commander at Jefferson City—with news that Gen. Lyon had met the enemy and routed them completely. It was issued in the form of a slip from the *Democrat* office, and was soon known throughout the city. It was quite late in the evening when the confirmatory dispatches were received, and not till this morning were the effects of the news fully observable. The Union men feel an inward sense of rejoicing, but deplore the loss of life. They believe the State troops were deluded by Gov. Jackson into rebellious acts, and that the severe consequences should fall upon him. The secessionists have crawled into their hiding places again and are as quiet and meek to-day as lambs. Full details will be telegraphed in relation to the Booneville affair as soon as received, so that there is nothing to add here at present.

The hoax last night in relation to the reported capture of Gen. Lyon created great excitement among secessionists. It was posted up in front of the *Journal* office in startling capitals:

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM BOONVILLE!

FEDERAL TROOPS DEFEATED!!

GENERAL LYON A PRISONER IN THE HANDS OF STATE TROOPS!!!

Full Particulars, in Special Dispatch to the Journal, will be Published in an Extra at 5 P. M.

This placard was read by an excited multitude, who ran up the street perfectly wild, hurrahing and shouting as they ran. Cheer after cheer was given for Jeff. Davis and Gov. Jackson. A German soldier who came along, read the placard and pronounced it a lie. He was instantly set upon and beat badly. Some of the leading secessionists in the city acted like children. Among them was Capt. Billy Wade, who was one of one of the State troops who took the oath of allegiance at the Arsenal. He is reported to have taken his hat and tossed it in the air, crying out, "We've got 'em. Are there any Missourians here?—let them hurrah." Another individual who is marked in this connection, is D. H. Armstrong, formerly Post Master, and now a secessionist. He whooped and hurrahed till he was hoarse, and so with others, for whose benefit it may be stated that every one of them was marked at the time, and their names have been sent to headquarters. Men who have no more discretion than to raise an excitement upon such a base fabrication will bear watching. When the news reached Main street, there was another secession outbreak, and among the crazy ones was a Mr. Scott, a member of the firm of North, Scott & Co., heretofore a quiet man; but the report that Gen. Lyon had been captured, was too much for his secession sympathies, and he let loose his tongue like all the rest. There is no doubt that it was a device to raise an excitement. The pretended dispatch never came to the *Journal* office at all. No such dispatch as the one reported came over the wires, and the *Democrat* extra came out very opportunely in flat contradiction of it, about a half hour after the first report appeared on the *Journal* bulletin. The worst effect was to rouse up the secession element to a high pitch of excitement. The rowdy portion was ready for anything, and found vent in numerous street-corner gatherings, impromptu musses, impelled by bad whisky and still worse blood.

A word about the *State Journal*. There is no other country in the world where, in times like the present, such a vehicle of incendiarism would be allowed to be printed, and it is seriously questioned whether public policy and a due regard to the peace of the city should longer tolerate its existence. Harsh measures to curtail the freedom of individual action may be out of the legitimate sphere of the duties of the Federal authorities; but when the freedom of the press is prostituted to the abuse of individuals, those who do the mischief must pay the penalty. Why should a different rule apply to those who stir up the worst passions of men and seek to stab the best interests of society, by creating popular excitements and clamoring for the blood of those who uphold the Federal Government? It is only among the ignorant classes that the incendiarism of the *State Journal* can operate; and led on by bad counsels and persuaded by demagogues, the half-informed, deluded fellows who congregate around the corner of Third and Pine streets daily are ready for anything. Witness the excitements yesterday. Had one of their leaders been brave enough to lead them to a gun store, they would have sacked it in ten minutes, and been ready to mob newspaper offices or dwellings with equal ferocity. As an evidence of the abominable character of the matter published in the *State Journal*, let the following extract from yesterday's issue serve as a fair example. It says:

> "Yesterday, a responsible man announced in our office, on the authority of a member of the Republican party in St. Louis, that if the federal recruits should meet with reverses in the interior of the State, the Home Guard would be turned loose upon the people of the city, to murder, indiscriminately, men, women and children, who were supposed to sympathise with the constituted authorities of the State of Missouri."

Could infamy go further? Your citizens may judge from this extract what sort of secession material we have to fight in St. Louis. It is the most despicable and contemptible of any in the country. Lying and misrepresentation are daily resorted to and repeated by self-appointed orators in bar rooms and on street corners and in hotels, to the great delectation of secessionists. We feel that our only security is in Federal bayonets. They know it, too, and we are glad of it.

To-day the wires are down again between this place and Jefferson City. The cause is supposed to a break at the Gasconade Bridge. Where a large force of men are engaged repairing the bridge and in moving heavy timbers, the wires are apt to be broken. It is expected that the telegraph will be all right again before night, and working through to Booneville. This has been one of the main difficulties in getting news from Gen. Lyon's expedition. The wires have either been down from ordinary causes, or cut purposely, for a week back. The last outrage was the warning given to the boy operator at Syracuse, mentioned two days since as the brave youth who locked them out of the office at Syracuse, and worked the telegraph with a loaded revolver within reach. He was all alone, however, and on the 17th a committee waited upon him in the evening, and told him he must quit town by nine o'clock the next morning, or they would hang him. This threat, coming from fifty hungry desperadoes, was too much for our brave boy, and he left for Jefferson City just in time to save himself from impressment into Capt. Kelly's company.

One of the most pleasing incidents in connection with the news of Gen. Lyon's success at Booneville, is Gen. Harney's approbation of it and his hopes that Gov. Jackson may be caught. Last evening when the news was received, John How Esq., walked over to tell Gen. Harney about it. The General was delighted with the news and expressed his unqualified admiration of the manner in which it was managed. He has great faith in Gen. Lyon's military capacity, and knows him of old in the Florida war and in many Indian campaigns on the plains. By the way it has been published that Gen. Harney has removed to Philadelphia, but it is untrue, the gallant General is still here and as firm in his love for the Union, and the stars and stripes as ever, believes he was grossly deceived by Gov. Jackson, and aches for a chance to get even. There is no doubt of Gen. Harney's loyalty despite the adverse circumstances attending some of his acts. His heart is right, it is only the head that errs.

The secessionists are still endeavoring to make capital out of the Seventh st. affair. In this they are aided by the Missouri *Republican* to the extent of its power, that paper this morning advances a theory that all the witnesses who testify to seeing shots fired from the windows and were so positive of it that they saw the smoke of the weapons, only mistook the brick dust caused by the fearful minie balls striking the walls. Is not this fanciful? Now suppose that respectable persons with their eyes open could be so mistaken is to give credit to the most absurd statements of adverse witnesses and reject all other testimony. It is a remarkable fact that Germans have been recruited by thousands in New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit and elsewhere, and marched through the public streets where there are no disloyalists without molestation. They have carried loaded guns, but never turned and fired upon a crowd promiscuously in any of these cities. They have such a *penchant* for blood in St. Louis, forsooth that they must act differently here from their countrymen everywhere else, and shoot innocent people just for the fun of the thing. Yet this is the logical sequence of the bloodthirsty theories of the St. Louis secessionists and the Missouri *Republican*. The Coroners inquest will reveal some rare conflicts between witnesses.

Two car loads of rifled muskets arrived here by the American express for Gen. Lyon last night by the Terre Haute railroad. The arms sent to Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, some weeks ago, depleted the stock on hand at the St. Louis arsenal materially, and the large demands for the volunteers enlisted for active service, and the Home guards forming the U. S. Reserves, and the necessity of arming the loyal people of the State, has compelled the Federal authorities to send us more guns. The Arsenal is now in charge of Col. John D. Stevenson of the Seventh regiment of Missouri volunteers. Col. Stevenson is a native of the old Dominion, and lately a member of the Legislature from St. Louis Co. He was in the Mexican war in command of a company of volunteers from this State and is thoroughly posted in military matters. He belonged to the old Benton Democracy in its palmiest days but voted for Lincoln and goes his pile in putting down treason. It is a great pity that when so many civilians are put at the head of the ranks, men like Col. Stevenson with undoubted military knowledge should be overlooked. The Arsenal shops are still turning out minie bullets cartridges, gun carriages and rifled muskets altered from the old smooth-bore weapon, at a rapid rate. It is lucky the St. Louis Arsenal was preserved from the hands of the rebels. I would have been a valuable prize for them and a serious loss to us. Only think of it, through the month of November it was guarded by less than fifty men.

The city has been full of *canards* since yesterday morning. One of them ran that Frank Blair had secretly returned from the interior and was concealed at the Arsenal. As a proof of that, it was cited that Mrs. Blair and family left the city yesterday afternoon for the East. The departure of the family has long been in contemplation, and is true—the rest false. Another story was circulated to the effect that Mr. Helfenstein, (commonly known here as "H—fenced—in") a merchant, brought news from Harper's Ferry that that place having been reported evacuated, Gen. Patterson's advance division of 5,000 men entered it on Saturday, when Gen. Beauregard with 16,000 concealed in ambush, fell upon them and cut them all to pieces.

The North Missouri railroad is useless for the present. The Warrenton bridge, destroyed on the 17th, was more important than either of the others. Complaint is made of mismanagement in the forwarding of troops to protect this road. Col. Kallman's reprisal was detailed for this duty, but for some cause half the regiment returned after news, too, had been received of the burning of two bridges. Somebody is to blame. The travel to St. Joseph is carried on wholly by river to Hannibal now. The reports from Quincy on Monday of the burning of a bridge thirty-five miles east of St. Joseph, must have been a mistake, as passengers over the road since then knew nothing of the affair. It is pretty well guarded by troops at this time. It is stated that the Directors of the Pacific road have instructed their energetic President, Geo. R. Taylor, Esq., to commence civil and criminal actions against Gov. Jackson, Gen. Sterling Price, and Capt. Kelley, who commanded the party who destroyed the Gasconade and Osage bridges. Gov. Jackson has large landed interests and improved property in Pettis and Saline counties, and is able to pay the damages. The law provides that any person destroying a railroad bridge or injuring the same, or accessory to the act of another, shall pay damages in treble the sum of the actual injury.

Your telegraphic correspondent made a mistake speaking of Springfield as an "eminently disloyal neighborhood." The reverse is true. The region around Springfield is settled largely by East Tennesseeans, who have imbibed the Andy Johnson, Parson Brownlow Union spirit, and have rallied in Greene county and vicinity in sufficient numbers to form a regiment, which is commanded by Col. John S. Phelps, the oldest member of the United States House of Representatives.

Superintendent Wilson, of the Illinois telegraph lines, was here yesterday trying to make an arrangement for putting up wires between Quincy and Palmyra, so as to connect with the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad telegraph for points west of St. Joseph. In view of the prospect of a speedy suppression of the rebellion in Missouri, it was deemed advisable not to go into the enterprise.

News was received to day that Jim Lane, of Kansas, has been appointed Brigadier General of the Kansas forces, and will operate upon the western border of Missouri. C.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Pickle the Papers are in—Your Correspondent innocent of telling Contraband News—What they say here about the "Retreat of the 10,000"—New Move this evening at Double Quick—The Batteries on the River all ready for Beauregard—An Offer to bet he Advances to night—Have we a Beecher among Us—Our next Fourth of July a great one; Flag; Oration on Douglas; Congress, &c.; O. H. Browning, "O. K."—A new Regiment every day—Tree of Heaven in Bad Odor—An old fashioned Chimney Sweep—A Negro Church with Organ and Written Sermon!

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1861.

"What's the news?" is the question that the New York *Herald*, *Tribune* and *Times* have been answering at such "double quick," that General Scott cannot keep up with them. The result is, that these papers are just now in an awful squirm at the embargo that has been laid on their revealings. Were it on their more frequent imaginings, it would be heartily sustained by all who do not like to be hoaxed in the war news, any more than you editors did in the Little and Great Bethel victory by Gen. Butler. It is a difficult thing to know just how much to tell of the actual movement of our troops. General Scott and the Cabinet are the best judges, and if they think that some of the New York correspondents have told so much as to apprise the enemy of our army designs, why, of course, there should be an embargo on such a traffic; and that is understood now to have been determined on. All telegraphic army news is to be "contraband of war," and will be punished severely. Happy thing for me, that my hasty notes for the TRIBUNE have been innocent of attempting much news. I have never presumed to worm into any official; and have only essayed to catch the phase of things as they have revealed themselves in this great camp and capital. On the other hand, I am happy in the assurance that I have been able to give to the war department some original packages of the news that came to me privately from Grafton, and that the movements of our troops thither followed.

We were prepared to hear of the famous retreat of the 15,000 rebels from Harper's Ferry. They had learned too much through the papers, and could scent the battle-like Job's war horse afar off. No doubt it was the best thing for them. They had no fancy for seeing the bottom of the platter there, with 30,000 troops around them determined to make this an exception of the rule, "if thine enemy hunger, *feed* him." The evacuation and flight were well timed; and if conducted throughout as well as it was begun, this retreat may yet rank in history alongside with that of the famous "Retreat of the ten thousand" in Xenophon's day. The general impression here is that we have gained more than we have lost by this flight of the enemy. It shows that they were afraid to make a stand even in that Thermopyle, [and the] inference is, that they will be more chary of the same thing in Manassas Gap or Richmond.

This has been a day of a new movement of our troops in the city. All day there have been heard the martial strains. The Pennsylvania 4th, which has been in camp near by, were out, headed by a band of 18 drums, and twelve pieces of a brass band, which played the "Red White and Blue" admirably. The soldiers were covered with dust, and many of them had empty canteens; for no sooner did they halt, then several slipped away to the pumps, and were luxuriating in a big drink, and filled their canteens. The word was then given to "rest arms," to "stack arms," which were thrown into self-supporting pyramids in a trice, and when ten minutes were given for a break, it was taken with a will, and the echo rang with the shout and stampede. In a half minute, order was reduced to a beautiful confusion, worse confounded; and they swarmed everywhere, especially in the region of the pumps and to the beer saloons. They were at their posts again, as zealously as they had left them, and away they went with banners and music; some said "to the wars." The New York 12th came through the Avenue about the same time, making a splendid march, bayonets all aglow. They had hardly got out of the Avenue, before in came the Boston 1st Regiment direct from the brave old Bay State, every man of the 1000, a soldier every inch, as they tramped onward to the President's and to General Scott's. These both have been seen to day by the troops, and men who voted against Mr. Lincoln, are now in ecstacies over the noble determined man as a great President. Gen. Scott is almost idolized, and nobody, except the rebels can say too much in his praise. Yesterday the Michigan 3d regiment came in with a band of superior music, which, as it swept round the church of Dr. Butler, right in the midst of an eloquent sermon, divided the admiration of the house with the Rev. orator, and drew some few quite out of church. I stuck to the Doctor, but am informed that the regiment will add largely to the fame of the Peninsular State as already represented by her 1st and 2d regiments.

These, and other movements of our troops, have given color to the impression that Washington is to be attacked, as the old almanacs say, "about these days." The army of some 30,000 at Manassas Gap, less than thirty miles from here, and the desperate condition to which they are reduced, after their Great Flight from Harper's Ferry—these create a very supposable case that they may make a forced march, and "dash" their brains out on our batteries. Those batteries are reported to-day to be in most excellent order to give Beauregard a reception. They fairly growl, as they lay their great black heads over the mounds, and are grim with war, watching the whole sweep of country, particularly the bridges. The trees have been cut away, so that the shots will have nothing to hit but the rebels, if any come. One gentleman this evening, in my hearing, was offering to bet that there will be a fight to night, and that it will be around Washington. General Lee, on dit, has given out that he will keep 4th of July at home on his own Arlington Heights. Some think this will be anticipated by two weeks or more; and that the city may, nay will be attacked to-night. The New York *Herald's* letter writer fixed on last night or this morning. That time has passed, and here we are yet, with the flag flying, and men getting the Capitol ready for Congress. And so, I doubt not, we shall continue, despite all the bets and predictions.

The question is being asked again, "Have we a Beecher among us?" Some say nay; or he would have made himself public. Others say they have seen him here now the second time of late, and that he is getting things ready for his Brooklyn Phalanx. I saw him myself, unless my eyes deceived me, on the avenue Friday. He was driving ahead with that same half stern, half smiling face of his; his hands full of bouquets, and a basket of flowers on his arm. This is of itself *prima facie* evidence that it was he, with the ruling passion for the beautiful, strong, even in war. But he has vanished; and Sunday has come and gone, and no crowds were rushing to hear the most popular speaker of the age, Gough excepted.

We are likely to have an extra 4th of July. On the evening preceding, John W. Forney gives the oration on Mr. Douglas. This is an excellent choice, if Forney can "narate" as well as he can write a thing. He was a pretty good friend always, and the late career of the deceased will give the Clerk of the House a new enthusiasm, so that he will speak *con amore*. On the 4th, our new flag will be raised to the height of that much abused monument, of Washington. The flag is some 30x40 feet, and will float in triumph on that central pile. But the 4th will have its crown, in the meeting of Congress. Great issues are to be made, and the action will make a memorable page in a future volume of Bancroft. Some inquiries are made as to the new successor to Mr. Douglas. Now, Mr. Browning may think he is pretty well known in the country generally; but it is surprising, how few men, great wherever they are known, are scarcely known by the masses who are seen here. All the Illinois men know O. H. Browning of old, from the days of glorious Harry Clay down through the great days of the Congressional and Presidential hustings of Illinois, and to his gallant and eloquent defense of Mrs. Burch. Two weeks after its delivery I heard a prominent gentleman say that that speech of Browning had set the Northern part of the State crazy in his praise. It would be just the place for the best efforts of the new Senator, could he be the one to announce the death of his predecessor. But Trumbull will do that justice, and Mr. Browning will not be long here, but they will hear a native Kentuckian who has caught fast hold of the mantle of Henry Clay, and smites the waters with it as did old Elisha. I venture the prediction that the name of Browning as Senator, instead of "O. K." will be written "O. H." might just as well be written "O. K." Quincy may get her tar barrels and empty boxes together for a fire, any time when he lays himself out for a speech, and Washington, that knows "Old Dick," will know the man who, though beaten by him, is not his inferior, put him where you will.

There was one of the clerks of the Treasury Bank in to see me lately, and he tells me that they are making arrangements to pay out money for a new regiment every day for a month at least. Gov. Morgan has just left with the assurance that the President will receive several more regiments from New York and they are coming right on. They are coming from other States as well. This indicates that there is no going backward in this war, but that the word at the Department is "onward, to Richmond."

I hope while they are paying the forth coming regiments, they will not delay to pay those already here. On yesterday noon I came upon a soldier, lying at the door of a drug store. I asked him if he was sick? He said "no." Are you hungry? "Well," said he, "I am hungry, and I have no money." He said he belonged to the Syracuse New York 12th State volunteers; that their regiment had been here two weeks, and never had over half rations; that lately not a man would do duty because they had nothing to eat that day; and the officers had to go on guard. Their Quartermaster was one "Stone," from Homer, N. Y., who had to resign, and that their new commissary had not yet done any better. I took the soldier in, and gave him a dinner. He said this was the first time anybody had ever asked him to eat since he enlisted. Now something is wrong in such a state of things. Either let the soldiers have their money and buy their own provisions, or see that they are fed by the Government, with no speculating "go between."

A word about Washington shade trees. They have the Alanthus here everywhere, and just now it is in bloom, and the flower having a very stinking odor, the city gets more than it contracted for in "the tree of heaven." The name is badly chosen. But this will soon be past, and then we will say as of the war, "sorrow may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Another city item is, that I have seen a veritable old-fashioned chimney sweep—a little nig, with hoe and brush, and rags and soot, and the white of the eye and grinning teeth, white as pearl. But there was one thing missing, and that was the old song—"*And sweep, O-o-o ah!*" The world is degenerating in this respect. But I must give credit for an advance in a better song of the negroes. Hearing some most entrancing choral strains at an African church, I was passing yesterday afternoon, I stepped in, and took a back seat. The house was better than the best Methodist church in Montgomery where Rev. Mr. Milburn, the blind preacher, was its pastor. There was an organ leading the choir, and well played; and the choir was full of both sexes of the colored people, who held their music and hymn books both. There's negro singing passing now while I write. The negro is a bundle of music, and a strange commixture of song and sorrow. But I had never heard such, sing to the strains of the organ in a well conducted church. The minister was a negro, and preached from carefully written notes, a very sensible, and at times, eloquent and classical sermon. There was no shouting, or swaying to and fro, in any of the services. They would have done credit to any white congregation. This is a hopeful fact in the history of the improvement of this large and abused class. J. W. R.

A DOWN EAST LETTER.

Military Affairs in the State of Maine.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PORTLAND, Me., June 18, 1861.

Your Boston correspondent finds himself still "onto the wing" as the above date will show. I sent you a squib from New Hampshire last week, and now, *en route* for home, cannot forbear to give you a short scrawl from this charming town, so well known by its soubriquet of "The Forest City."

Portland, as you well know, has various and commanding claims to distinction. It is celebrated as having N. Dow ed (an old joke but a good one) the State, the country and humanity with that firstling of prohibitory temperance legislation, the Maine Liquor Law. It is also the place where the Great Eastern did *not* come, much to the disgust of the inhabitants, but greatly to their benefit, if one may judge from the trail of misfortune and bad luck which has followed in the wake of that ill-fated monster steamship. A cherished souvenir of the city (a sort of offset to the vexation attendant upon the Great Eastern's non-appearance,) is the visit of the Prince of Wales, who chose this as his port of embarkation on his return to the bosom of his classical and mathematical functions at Oxford. In this souvenir the Prince, sooth to say, is not the most prominent feature. For he, unkind scion of royalty, flatted through the town, giving but four hours to the contemplation of natural beauties, animate and inanimate, which might well have consumed as many days. But the officers of his squadron did better, and passed several days in this harbor and city enjoying the hospitalities of the town while awaiting His Royal Highness' arrival. And the reciprocal cordialities were such in those few days (to judge from the glowing narritive of Portland ladies) that, if Great Britain persists in assuming a hostile attitude towards our Government, she would do ill for her own interests to send the Hero and Leander ships of war to this port for any purposes of capture or blockade. This is the day when officers swerve from their allegiance, and without a breath of imputation upon the loyalty of those officers, past reminiscences might be too much for them.

Portland was to grow great by the healthful influence of the Grand Trunk Railway upon its commercial destinies. It has, thus far signally failed to respond to the high hopes which beat in the bosoms of its citizens when that grand thoroughfare was first opened to the public. It is a great misfortune to the city that this enterprise has been so mismanaged from the beginning. Its whole history has been one of extravagance and continued squandering on the part of its officials. The result to day of this mismanagement is that the road is insolvent, its credit utterly gone, and all its available assets under attachment. Its English creditors, Messrs. Baring and others, who have held it up from the start are tired of the burden of bearing (no joke) so overgrown a calf, and have quietly slipped their shoulders from under the yoke. The result is that the road is unable to do more than maintain a *quasi* existence; and although there is plenty of business for it to do, it cannot accept the good fortune willing to flow in, for the reason that its rolling stock is unequal to the conveyance of the freight that offers. It is deeply in debt to the Portland Company, manufacturers of cars and locomotives; and over one hundred transportation cars, made for this road, have for some weeks been waiting at the Portland Company's Works to see the color of Grand Trunk money. Until they do see it transportation languishes, and it bids fair to languish still more since the disabling of the Baltimore and Ohio Road by the rebel vandalisms in Virginia. To add to the unfortunate complications of the Grand Company, the directors of the Canadian portion have resigned their posts. This is said to be a political move, and is explained by the fact that the directors in question are prominent members of the Canadian Government; and as a new subsidy is about to be asked for the Road, its friends desire to avoid too much appearance of a community of interest between the petitioners and the Executive heads of the province. This avoidance is especially important just now, as the Opposition party in Parliament is hard up for political issues, and would be likely to seize with avidity upon any one upon which they could hold even by their teeth. In making these statements about the Grand Trunk, I but repeat the common current of conversation in this city, and there certainly does not seem to be any doubt of the facts. It has been regarded as a great piece of good fortune to the original stockholders of the American half of this road, that the Canadian company leased it and paid them six per cent. upon their investment. So it has been thus far, and so it will be as long as their interest is promptly paid; but there may be a peculiar conjunction of circumstances which will lead them to wish that they had held on to the property and managed it themselves from the beginning.

Portland raged high with the fever of loyalty and patriotism yesterday. The day was favorable from its associations as well as from the glorious June sky and air which was spread above and around. The Seventeenth of June and a lovely day, may well excite emotions in the breast of the patriotic citizen in these stirring times, even without the presence of any additional element favoring development in the same line. But yesterday appealed in a more extraordinary degree to the patriotic ardor of the sons of Maine, from the fact that the Fourth Regiment of State Volunteers passed through the city on their march to the seat of war. This Regiment, numerically the Fourth in State rolls, is also the Fourth to be mustered into actual service. It is from the centre of the State, representing the counties of Lincoln and Waldo chiefly. Like the three other regiments already sent, it is eminently calculated to do credit to the State and country, and there is no fear, that the elegant banners which it bears will fall by any discreditable means into rebellious hands. A motto upon one flag informed the spectators that the Regiment came from the home of Knox, and the *timbre* of the men irresistably forced upon one's mind the idea that the Knox they give the enemy will be *hard knocks*. The regiment arrived in the city at 4 o'clock p. m., by the steamer *Daniel Webster* from Rockland. They were received at the wharf by a detachment of the Fifth Regiment, under Col. Dunnell, and a great and enthusiastic concourse of people assisted at the debarkation and crowded along the line of march. The regiment took up its quarters in the city last night, and started for Boston at 6 o'clock this morning. Its commanding officer is Col. H. G. Berry, of Rockland, named here as an experienced and efficient officer. Let us trust so, and for the men, let us fervently hope that before their return to their homes they may receive no other berry-al than that signified in his beneficent command.

The Fifth Regiment is encamped near this city, at Camp Preble. Its uniforms and equipments are not yet ready, but a few days more will finish them, and then they will be prepared for a start. They are progressing rapidly in drill, and mean to deserve a compliment equal to that paid to the First Maine Regiment in Washington, of being one of the most thoroughly drilled of the volunteer regiments that have presented themselves from any State. This Regiment is recruited from the counties of York, Cumberland, and Oxford chiefly. The First Regiment was mainly from the city and vicinity; the Second from the Penobscot region; the Third from the Kennebec valley. The Fourth and the Fifth I have just spoken of; and the Sixth is being formed in the extreme eastern and northern parts of the State—Hancock, Washington and Aroostook counties. Maine is certainly entitled to crow for the promptness and efficiency of her citizen soldiery.

Fort Preble, commanding the approaches to this harbor, one of the finest harbors on our entire coast, is efficiently garrisoned by one able bodied man. The journals of this city, though they have the utmost confidence in our friend's integrity and patriotism, think it would be no more than justice to him that the garrison should be doubled!

I intended to say a word about business in this city, but this letter has swelled to a length which forbids it. I would only say in general terms, that business here partakes of the depression prevailing everywhere. The largest and most life-giving business institution in the city, next to the Portland Company named above is the Portland sugar manufactory. This establishment gives employment to about one hundred and fifty men, and is rapidly adding to its stock of sugars, no doubt in the anticipation that Congress will set an additional seal of value upon them by the raising of the duty on that important staple. They have already several thousand barrels in store, awaiting a prospective demand.

My next letter will be from my native heath, and I shall try to tell your readers what sights Boston has seen for the fortnight past.

Treason by Word of Mouth.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

OGLE COUNTY, June 17, 1861.

Just at this particular juncture in our national affairs, it becomes a question of very grave and interesting inquiry, as to how far men may go in their *expressions of opinion* in regard to their sympathies for the South—in their manifestations of evident pleasure and satisfaction at the success of the Confederate forces, together with their utterances of opposition and hostility to the General Government in its struggle to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws, without involving themselves in the quiet treason.

It is true, perhaps, that the time has not fully arrived when men of all classes and of all parties will be *obliged* to arrange themselves distinctively on the one side or the other of this great question—when the mask will be torn from every individual—when all men will be required to enlist, *fairly and squarely*, under the honored and glorious "stars and stripes," or under that other emblem of treason and revolt, beneath whose hated and despicable folds the enemies of our government are marshaling their maddened, infuriated and piratical forces.

But, while it may be true that the period indicated above has not fully come, it is true that it is very near at hand, and will soon be upon us in its fullest significance. Then this question, admitting no further delay, will be promptly met and disposed of by the adoption of some efficient measures for the suppression or punishment of every treasonable or disloyal sentiment, uttered by whomsoever it may be. At the present time, however, times are a little different. There has been no very considerable fighting—no general battle—no considerable loss of life, while some, and perhaps in certain localities there are many who still entertain the notion that some arrangement of some kind—they know not what, will yet be made, which will arrest all hostilities, and result in a reconstruction of the government upon some basis mutually agreeable to both parties. The existence of this state of things—this state of seeming doubt and uncertainty as to the settled and inevitable course of things, seem to give some men a sort of licensed mode and style of expression—a freedom of opinion and utterance, connected with many other unmistakable manifestations of a preponderance of feeling in favor of rebels and their work of rebellion. Now, we repeat the question of very great interest to hundreds, and one we would like much to have answered; is, how far such persons can go and yet be held guiltless of the grave and serious charge of treason?

It may be regarded as both a difficult and delicate task to discriminate between liberty and licentiousness of both the press and speech; and while I would not undertake the task, still it strikes me as requiring no marvellous amount of wisdom to decide that a man may so abuse the privilege of free speech and the freedom of the press as to expose him to the pains and penalties of violated law. Because one government tolerates freedom of speech and of the press to an extent much greater than any other government in the world, it does not follow that a man may either speak or publish that which will work the forfeit of either public or private rights. The "South" has arrayed itself in deadly hostility and opposition not only to the rights and interests of the General Government, but to the very being and existence of the same—seeking by armed force to overthrow and destroy the distinctiveness and integrity of our very nationality, as well also as to destroy all those *private* rights and interests of individuals that are inseparably identified with and made dependent upon the continued existence and maintenance of this government.

Now, without attempting to enlarge upon the question at any length, I simply ask what constitutes the crime of treason? Can a man be guilty of treason without the commission of some overt act? Is there any such thing as *talking* or *writing* treason? Our statutes define treason "being adherent to the enemies of the State, giving them advice and comfort." No one we presume can doubt that a man can commit treason with his pen. Our Government, by seizing all the telegraphic communications in many of the public offices throughout the country, has by means of *written communications*, put itself, as we understand, in possession of the fullest proof of the charge of treason against our late Minister to Portugal, Mr. Harvey. In this regard, then, we think it is very certain than an individual may give very important "*aid, advice and comfort*" to the enemy, and thereby be guilty of treason.

The question recurs—can a man *talk* treason? Can be by any open and public expression of opinion, involve himself in the guilt of treason to an extent that would expose him to the infliction of the penalty which the law affixes to that high crime? This to my mind is a grave and serious question, particularly at the present time when the great and momentous issues which are upon us are separating citizens of the same State, town and neighborhood, and even dividing families themselves.

The above reflections have been mainly suggested by frequent remarks made in my hearing lately—"that a man was at perfect liberty to enjoy and express his own opinions upon all subjects of whatever character—that no law of the land can be made to interfere with or in any manner arrest or prohibit such an expression of opinion as any man may see fit to make." Is this so? Is there no such thing as affording "*aid, advice or comfort* to the enemy" by such speech? When the notorious Wigfall, U. S. Senator from Texas, declared last winter, upon the floor of the U. S. Senate, that he "owed no allegiance to the Government of the United States," he was denounced all over the country as a vile traitor, and Jas. Buchanan was charged with cowardice by many, and by others with complicity with Wigfall in his treason, for not arresting him on the spot and hanging him as high as Haman. Did Wigfall commit treason? Can there be any reasonable doubt of it? Were not the enemies of our country very greatly "comforted?" Did it not constitute important "aid" to them while scheming to overthrow the Government, to learn, by such *speeches*, that they had such important "aid" even in the high place of the United States Senate?

I am fully aware that a loud hue and cry would instantly be raised against any attempt either directly or indirectly to suppress the expression of what might be termed treasonable sentiments. It would be denounced as an attempt to interfere with freedom of speech, and many a hand would be raised in holy horror, and many a tongue would utter loud and long curses. I would be glad to have this question discussed with freedom by our public journals. I am not satisfied myself how far men may be allowed to go in this direction, to what extent they may, with impunity proclaim upon the corners of the street their sympathies with the rebellion in the land, and their evident delight and satisfaction at every triumph of arms, however small, upon the part of the enemies of our country. I mistake much the signs of the times—the clear and magnificent indications which are springing up all around us, if the day is not near at hand when *all men* will be required to take their stand among either the friends or the enemies of their country. No half way men or measures to be tolerated. VINDEX.

REMARKS.

We cannot entirely agree with our correspondent as to what constitutes treason. When war has been levied, with the intent to overthe Government, those who give the enemy information for the purpose of enabling them the more successfully to carry on their war, are undoubtedly guilty of treason. In war they are spies, and are treated with unusual severity. But the crime of treason can be fixed only upon those who commit an overt act of hostility, or knowingly aid others in so doing. There are no accessories in treason. All are principals. Those who disclaim against the Government, and invoke success for Jeff. Davis's army, are undoubtedly traitors in a moral sense, but they are not so in a legal sense.

General Pierce.

If the trained officers of our regular army do not erect at West Point a statue to Gen. Pierce of the Cape Cod Militia, they will evince monstrous ingratitude. Gen. Pierce is their gold mine, their lucky star, their windfall. If every young Lieutenant fresh from the Military School does not achieve a Colonel's commission, and lead a storming party to a victorious assault on some rebel intrenchment before the war closes, it will be no fault of Gen. Pierce. He has done what he could for them.

We have essayed to do our part toward swelling the general and wholesome clamor against committing important enterprizes to the charge of inexperienced officers; but there is now danger that the thing may be run into the ground. Every trained officer is not a Scott, nor is every improvised Colonel or General necessarily incompetent. Remember that Gen. Pierce is not a war made volunteer, but a militia veteran, who has passed gradually through all the lower grades of service up to a Brigadier's commission. Remember Braddock's defeat, wherein the ruinous results of a regular General's unfitness for his post were partially averted by the ability of a rather young and green Militia Colonel. Remember that the most shameful disasters of our last war with Great Britain were incurred under the command of veteran regulars—Hull, Winder, &c.—while our brilliant successes were in good part achieved by civilians fairly jumped into the service like Harrison and Jackson. In short, let us not ride our new hobby to death, but with moderation.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ Ex-Gov. Seymour, of New York, has engaged to deliver the oration in Green Bay, Wis., on the 4th of July.

GREAT BETHEL AFFAIR.

WHAT A NEW YORK ZOUAVE SAYS.

A New York Zouave—one of Duryee's—writes to his friends a letter from which the following is a part. We find it in the *World*:

Our colonel (Duryee) was in the thickest of the fight, under those terrible discharges of rifled cannon and the several pieces in battery, leading and directing with the coolness and clearness of comprehension which nothing but a thorough knowledge and sound judgment in the science of war can give. The Fifth Regiment of Zouaves as a body, officers and men, distinguished themselves in the eyes of their enemy, as we have since learned from our flag of truce, which went for the wounded and dead, if any were left. *Their only wish expressed was, that we may be continued under the same command of generals as at present. This is all they ask to insure them a continued repulse of our attacks, and final victory.* This is a significant fact, and deserves profound investigation from the War Department. It is boldly and universally said that our generals, both major and brigadier, are utterly incompetent to command, having been made of red tape and political favoritism, without a mind or the education to form a campaign, or even to draw up an order of battle. This want of generalship was undoubtedly the reason of our repulse at the battle of County Creek. With all our fatigue, and the want of ammunition, we could and would have carried the battery had our reserves come up in their place, and time, and had not our left wing failed to flank the enemy and taken a false position (brave enough I am glad to say, but still a false position), almost in front of the battery, and their mistaking our skirmishers on the extreme left for the enemy about to surround them. A retreat was ordered just at the most hopeful moment. But after all, it was an honorable retreat as far as the Advance Guard was concerned, and indeed as respects all but the reserve whose business it was to cover the retreat of the sick and wounded, which was not done. Lieut. Col. Warren implored them to maintain the integrity of their position, but in vain. Lieut. Col. Warren and Captain Winslow, the last upon the field, remained with only about a dozen men to rescue and protect all who might be disabled. They were repeatedly fired upon while in the act of carrying off the dead and wounded. And, having collected all within their reach, they were left with two carts and one ambulance at least a mile in the rear of the rear guard, with seven men, and the carts to drag by hand, and an ambulance with one man to be carried by hand, and only a dozen men, worn and exhausted, and some of them wounded, to help them. The fatigue of our men soon obliged them to halt, which caused us to fall still further in the rear. We had a slow and miserable time. What with the suffering of the wounded and the exhausted condition of those who formed the motive power, and particularly the weight of the ambulance, we were soon convinced that some other arrangement must be made. We concluded to leave the ambulance and the wounded man (who has since died) at a house about two miles and a half from the battle-field, and thus reduced our burden to the two carts, which we continued to drag on for about seven miles, when a horse and wagon overtook us. The wagon was cleared of its occupants and the wounded removed into it. At this moment a troop of cavalry was discovered in our rear, who gave chase and fired upon us. The shots were returned. In the mean time the one who drove the wagon went off on a gallop, and thus escaped with the wounded. The Lieutenant Colonel had previously gone on for assistance, but it was impossible to obtain it in time for our relief; so some pushed on as best they could upon the road, and escaped by a running fire; others plunged into the wood, and thus escaped, after a delay of some hours, and others were captured. Chaplain Winslow, with a physician from Newport News, lay in a thicket of catbriers and dense wood, with their faces on the ground, over two hours and a half, within thirty yards of a sentinel posted, while about eighty cavalry passed and repassed within that distance, in full view and hearing. They returned home safe to camp at about midnight, when they were about given up as lost. The whole was entirely a lesson, and a profitable one to our men, and to those in command; and, while we regret the loss of our men through the fault of our chiefs in command, we earnestly hope it may be the means of removing our New York troops, at least, from Massachusetts Generals, who have been fledged in the foul nest of party politics, without the least military merit. I fear, if such generalship is to be continued, it will doom thousands to an untimely end, if not be the doom of our cause and our country.

A REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]

About 9 o'clock the glittering bayonets of the enemy appeared on the hill opposite, and above them waved the Star Spangled Banner. The moment the head of the column advanced far enough to show one or two companies, the Parrot gun of the Howitzer Battery opened upon them, throwing a shell right into their midst. Their ranks broke in confusion, and the column, or as much of it as we could see, retreated behind two small farm houses. From their position a fire was opened on us, which was replied to by our battery which commanded the route of their approach. Our firing was excellent, and the shells scattered in all directions when they burst. They could hardly approach the guns which they were firing for the shells which came from our battery. Within our encampment fell a perfect hailstorm of canister shot, bullets and balls. Remarkable to say, not one of our men was killed inside of our encampment. Several horses were slain by the shells and bullets.

Finding that bombardment would not answer, the enemy about eleven o'clock tried to carry the position by assault, but met a terrible repulse at the hands of the infantry as they tried to scale the breastworks. The men disregarded sometimes the defenses erected and leaping on the embankment, stood and fired at the Yankees, cutting them down as they came up. One company of the New York Seventh Regiment, under Capt. Winthrop, attempted to take the redoubt on the left. The marsh they crossed was strewn with their bodies. Their captain, a fine-looking man, reached the fence, and, leaping on a log, waved his sword, crying, "come on, boys; one charge and the day is ours." The words were his last, for a Carolina rifle ended his life the next moment, and his men fled in terror back. At the redoubt on the right a company of about three hundred New York Zouaves charged on one of our guns, but could not stand the fire of the infantry, and retreated precipitately.

During these charges the main body of the enemy on the hill were attempting to concentrate for a general assault, but the shells from the howitzer battery prevented them. As one regiment would give up the effort, another would be marched to the position, but with no better success, for a shell would scatter them like chaff. The men did not seem able to stand fire at all.

About one o'clock their guns were silenced, and a few moments after their infantry retreated precipitately down the road to Hampton.

Our cavalry, numbering three companies, went in pursuit, and harassed them down to the edge of Hampton. As they retreated many of the wounded fell along the road and died, and the whole road to Hampton was strewn with haversacks, overcoats, canteens, muskets, &c. which the men had thrown off in their retreat.

After the battle, I visited the position they held. The houses behind which they had been hid had been burnt by our troops. Around the yard were the dead bodies of the men who had been killed by our cannon, mangled in the most frightful manner by the shells. The uniforms are very different, and many of them are like those of the Virginia soldiery. A little farther on we came to the point to which they had carried some of their wounded, who had since died. The gay-looking uniform of the New York Zouaves contrasted greatly with the paled, fixed faces of their dead owners. Going to the swamp through which they attempted to pass to assault our lines, presented another bloody scene. Bodies dotted the black morass from one end to the other. I saw one boyish, delicate looking fellow lying on the mud, with a bullet hole through his breast. His hand was pressed on the wound from which his life blood had poured, and the other was clenched in the grass that grew near him. Lying on the ground was a Testament which had fallen from his pocket, dabbled with blood. On opening the cover I found the printed inscription, "Presented to the Defenders of their Country, by the New York Bible Society." A United States flag was also stamped on the title-page.

Among the haversacks picked up along the route were many letters from the Northern States, asking if they liked the Southern farms, and if the Southern barbarians had been whipped out yet.

The force of the enemy brought against us was 4,000, according to the statement of the six prisoners we took. Ours was 1,100. Their loss in killed and wounded must be nearly 200. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. The fatal case was that of a North Carolinian, who volunteered to fire one of the houses behind which they were stationed. He started from the breastwork to accomplish it, but was shot in the head. He died this morning at the hospital. The wounded are Harry Shook, of Richmond, of Brown's battery, shot in the wrist; John Worth, of Richmond, of the same battery, shot in the leg, and Lieut. Hudnall, of the same battery, shot in the foot. None of the wounds are serious.

The Louisiana regiment arrived about one hour after the fight was over. They are a fine looking set of fellows.

As there was force enough at Old Point to send up to Bethel and surround us, we took up the line of march and came up to Yorktown, where we now are.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Chaplain Thorp, of the 3d New York regiment, writing an account of the battle of Bethel to the Albany *Journal*, gives incidents, and among them the following:

SEND MY LOVE TO MY MOTHER.

One of our brave men climed a tree near the battery and succeeded in picking off eight men, after which he received a ball through his heart, and only lived long enough to say, "Send my love to my mother!"

I WILL SIR.

Among the killed was Lieut. Grebble, of the United States Artillery. He was struck on the right of his forehead by a rifled cannon ball, which carried away half of his head. He seemed to have a premonition of his sad fate. During the whole of the engagement he had a most melancholy expression of countenance. When being asked by Col. Townsend if he would place his pieces in the field in front of the battery, he replied, "I will, sir; that is my profession." He was an efficient officer, and a great favorite among his fellows.

I DIE PERFECTLY HAPPY.

Sergeant William Cady, company F, 3d regiment, who was wounded in the abdomen during the morning engagement, is dead. He resides in Albany. His parents reside at No. 12 Lark street. By profession he was a photographer, and came out with the regiment as reporter for an Albany paper. He was a man of excellent Christian character. His last words to his Captain were, "I die perfectly happy. Tell my father that I fell while doing my duty. Bid him good bye. Captain, I hope I will meet you in heaven. I hope you will come out safely. God bless you. I have nothing more to say."

THE ILLINOIS LOAN.

The Credit of the State to be Kept Up.

[From the Illinois Journal, 19th.]

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column that the time for the receipt of proposals for the military Loan for this State will close on the 25th. We are not advised with reference to the prospect of making negotiations for it or any part of it, but to us it seems very evident that there is a combination on foot between Wall street and Chicago Brokers to put down the credit of the State to as low a figure as possible in order to secure our new issue of bonds at cheap rates. We believe it is with a view to "make a good thing" out of these bonds, that such of our banks as are based on Illinois stocks are now suddenly discredited. By throwing large quantities of our bonds upon the market or by otherwise fictitiously depreciating their value, these sharp financiers expect the State will be compelled to put up with any offers which may be made for a new loan. We can tell them, one and all, they are "reckoning without their host." The credit of our noble State, which deservedly stands in the front rank in the monetary world, is not to be made a foot ball of this manner. Ohio and Pennsylvania, whose resources are not a whit better than our own, have just negotiated their war bonds, not only *at par*, but they have all been taken at home by their own people. There is no reason why Illinois should not be able to do as well. Her credit, up to the present time, has been at a premium in the New York market. Indeed, none of her bonds have for a long time been before the Stock Board but have been held as a permanent investment. Her credit is as good now and the semi-annual interest upon her stocks is just as certain to be paid now, as they ever have been. There is no reason why Illinois bonds should suffer the depreciation which interested parties are attempting to fix upon them; and those who are expecting to grab them at anything less than fair rates will find themselves mistaken. They will not be disposed of for less than they are intrinsically worth; they will not be sold at a sacrifice; and if suitable offers are not made, they will be withdrawn from the market, or only used in sums to suit present emergencies in payment of auditor's warrants. The patriotic people of Illinois, who have money, should aid in maintaining the credit of the State, by crowding out the sharpers who are attempting to tamper with it. The farmers, the merchants, the moneyed men of our State, who have means to invest where there is an absolute certainty of getting their interest regularly, should come forward at once and take the loan themselves. It will be seen by the published proposals that the bonds range at low figures, a quarter of a million to be issued in sums of $100 each, and another quarter in sums of $500 each. This affords a chance for all to show their patriotism as well as their confidence, in the credit of the State, and in these days of panics, stump-tail currency and financial failures, no better investment at a fair rate of interest can be found. Let the people of Illinois, we say, take the loan themselves, and prevent the sharpers from speculating in the necessities of the State.

ANOTHER BANK CRASH.—The fourteen banks whose notes two weeks ago were adopted as currency by a convention of merchants and bankers in this city, were yesterday rejected by our bankers, and are now, for all practical purposes worth little more than the paper on which they have been stamped. What may come next, we know not. But there is a decidedly healthy feeling growing in the minds of the masses, which indicates that they are determined to submit no longer to the imposition of financiers. In a word, the producer and the mechanic seem resolved that henceforth they will accept nothing less than a *substantial* equivalent for their industry and sweat.—*State Register*, 19th.

LIGHTS GOING IN.—The treasonable newspapers of Northwestern Virginia find their occupation gone. The demise of the Wheeling *Union* is announced. The editors of the Fairmount *Virginian* and the Phillippi and Clarksburgh newspapers have betaken themselves to arms in the Confederate army, and the minds of these sheets being withdrawn, they ceased physically to exist. The Parkersburgh *News* subsided under the pressure of an attack by the Union men. The editor of the Virginia *Patriot*, finding too much interest manifested in his welfare, left for the woods, and his journal has since been *non est*; and the Western *Herald* has gone the way of all flesh.

WHAT IS "CARRYING THE WAR INTO AFRICA?"—To "carry the war into Africa" means to carry it beyond a mere defence, and instead of waiting to be attacked, invading the enemy's territory, and making it a seat of conflict. Carthage used to threaten Rome, and the latter retaliated by crossing into Africa and really destroying Carthage. Hence the saying.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY
EQUAL TO GOLD,
AT
RAILROAD RATES.
We will, on and after this date,
JUNE 1st
OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK AT THE
Lowest Gold Prices
FOR
ILLINOIS CURRENCY
At Railroad Rates.
We need scarcely add that our stock is
The Largest, Richest and Choicest
WEST OF NEW YORK.
WM. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169.....LAKE STREET.....167 & 169
[ja30-d961-3m]

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47 - - - - - State Street, - - - - - 47
HAS THE
"PEACE MAKER,"
A COOKING STOVE
WITH SIX BOILER HOLES OF FULL SIZE
AND A
Roasting and Broiling Chamber,
In which Roasting can be done on a turn spit, DIRECTLY BEFORE THE FIRE; and Broiling be done over LIVE COALS, without any fumes or smoke escaping into the room.
THE BAKING OVEN
Is large, thoroughly ventilated, and is furnished with a Patent Enameled Oven Bottom—a new, valuable and attractive invention. The stove is supplied with a
MOVEABLE HOT WATER RESERVOIR,
which is more convenient than the ordinary permanent Copper Reservoir, AS IT CAN BE USED OR REMOVED AT PLEASURE.
THE PEACE MAKER
Occupies no more room than the common kind of cooking stove with only four boiler holes, while ITS CAPACITY IS ONE-HALF GREATER, and contains in the highest degree all the facilities for performing the culinary work of a household with
ECONOMY, CONVENIENCE AND DISPATCH.
[my3-e68-3m]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH IN THE NORTHWEST
FOR HERRING'S SAFES.
BERLIN, WIS., April 19th, 1861.
MESSRS. HERRING & CO.,
In the recent disastrous fire in this city, I was one of the sufferers, having lost my store and its entire contents. I had in my store two Safes, one large one said to have been manufactured in Rochester, N. Y., the other a small size HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION of your make. The large Safe stood by the side of the building and fell into the cellar, and was not subjected to a great amount of heat; the contents were badly scorched, and I am satisfied would have been entirely destroyed if it had been located where the small Herring's Safe was. The Herring's Safe was located in the centre of the store, and fell into the cellar amongst a large quantity of butter which made a most intense heat, in fact so hot as to melt some of the Iron Bars composing the frame of the Safe entirely off. Notwithstanding the terrible ordeal which this Safe passed through I am happy to say that its entire contents, consisting of money and other valuables, to the amount of about $4000, came out
UNINJURED,
And without the Loss of a Single Cent
I regard this as a most satisfactory test of the superiority of the fire-proof qualities of your PATENT CHAMPION SAFES over any and all others. I have to-day ordered another of the same size as the one which so triumphantly passed through the fire.
Yours respectfully, D. W. CARHART.
The above Safe can now be seen in front of our store.
HERRING & CO.
de11'60-ly1dpg 40 State street.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
We offer to the Trade at from
10 to 25 per cent. below Eastern Manufacturer's Prices
1000 BARRELS GLUE,
Of our own manufacture. Also
500 TONS BONES,
Whole or ground for Gardeners or Grape Growers.
WAHL BROTHERS,
ap30-e6-3m 188 South Water street.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION,
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Incorporated..........February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. ja19-d1y

HARDWARE.
63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63
Corner of State Street.
HARDWARE, CARPENTER'S & COOPER'S TOOLS.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.
Sold at the Lowest Prices, and guaranteed in every case to give the greatest satisfaction.
H. O. STONE.
63 - - Lake St., Chicago. - - 63

NEXT OF KIN WANTED!—
Hundreds of Millions Pounds Sterling
IN CHANCERY, BANK OF ENGLAND, &c. &c.
WAITING CLAIMANTS.
A Catalogue of the heirs, and names of those to whom letters should be addressed in England, will be sent post free, on receipt of 50 cents, in stamps, or two for $1. Old claims must be presented at once. References:—A. N. Hill, Boston; J. Burnham, Chief of Police, Haverhill. Address,
W. A. OBERTON & CO.
Box [illegible], Post Office, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING NEW
AND
STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS
STOOD
THE TEST OF YEARS,
AND STILL GROWS
More and More Popular Every Day.
IT IS
PROF WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE
SEE WHAT
OTHERS SAY OF IT.
A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes,
St. Louis, July [illegible]
O. J. WOOD, Esq.
[illegible]

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY
J. H. REED & C[O.]
LORD & SMITH
SMITH & DWY[ER]
E. H. SARGEA[NT]
AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN C[HICAGO]
Also, by the following Druggists [illegible]
Wholesale Agents in Chicago at Manufacturers' [illegible]
FULLER & F[INCH]
WHOLESALE DRU[GGISTS]

Special Notices.

Lyon's Katharion for the Hair. [illegible] It restores, preserves and beautifies, and imparts a delightful odor. If you [illegible] head of Hair, try it. Sold every[where] ... per bottle.

Cultivation of the Voice.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of [illegible] that he has located himself in this city for the purpose of teaching the cultivation and development of the voice. Himself a pupil of Carlo Bassini [illegible] to give particular attention to the usually neglected matter of Forming and Developing the [illegible] A. J. EBELL. [illegible] Musical Union Academy, Larmon Block. References—Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & Cady's.

A Friend in Need. Try it.—Sweet's Infallible Liniment is prepared from the receipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, Agent, 9 State street, Chicago, and by all Druggists.

Oak Orchard Acid Spring. Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated Chemists and Physicians respecting the use of this Water in the case of many diseases of the human system, may be supplied gratis on application to J. H. REED & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.
CALL FOR A PAMPHLET.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
[illegible]
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
If you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, and you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Discovery. For sale by all Druggists.

Banking and Exchange.

[GR]EENLEAF & SPINK, Bankers and Dealers in Coin, Gold and Uncurrent Money, Corner Lake and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank. Discredited Currency bought at the highest rates.

[?]EDZIE, ALEXANDER & CO., Bankers, 53....CLARK STREET.......No. 53.

[DA]VENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C. Clark Street, ...Chicago, Illinois.

[B]ANKING HOUSE OF F. CARVER & CO., Marine Bank Building, Lake and Lasalle streets. A general Banking business transacted.

[E]XCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK OF [C]ARPENTER, STIBBS & CO., (Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.) Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

[?]KEN & NORTON, Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, Corner of Lake and Clark streets. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

[M]ARINE BANK, Chicago Marine and Insurance Co. Capital, $500,000. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Refrigerators.

[RE]FRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES. WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS, Bathing Apparatus, [T]in and Japanned Tin Ware, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [?]EER'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS. [W]OOD and WILLOW WARE. STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. Every article required for House-Keeping found at the [M]AMMOTH HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM, No. 71 Lake street, (Tremont Block.) ALLEN & DALTON.

[W]INSHIP'S PATENT Self-Ventilating Refrigerator, Manufactured and for sale to the trade by [VAN]DERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Tin-Plate and Metal Warehouse, 199 & 201...RANDOLPH STREET...199 & 201. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES. These Refrigerators are superior to any ever offered [illegible] VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Paper Hangings.

E. RIGBY & CO., Importers and Jobbers of [PA]PER HANGINGS, AND General House Painters. [?]RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

[D]RAKE & BROTHER, DEALERS IN [P]APER HANGINGS, [W]INDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C., [House] and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc., NO. 134 CLARK STREET.

Intelligence Offices.

[O]LD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 172 WASHINGTON STREET. [illegible] P. O. Box 3994.

[G]ENERAL EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, Church Block, 109 Clark street, Chicago, for supplying Farm Hands, Railroad Laborers, Hotel and Boarding House Help, private families. [illegible] STEWART HAMILTON.

[N]EW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE. 132 Dearborn street, Op. Post Office. [illegible] MRS. A. L. BALKAM.

Guns, Powder, &c.

[G]UNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! [illegible] GEO. T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

Rubber Goods.

[BE]LTING, PACKING HOSE, [VUL]CANIZED RUBBER BELTING, [illegible] HOSE AND PACKING, OF ALL SIZES. [LE]ATHER BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, And all kinds of [R]UBBER GOODS. [illegible] EDSON & CO., Sole Agents, [illegible] Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Tobacco.

J. GARTH & CO.'S Manufactured Tobacco. [?]ING, BRIGGS, & CO., [Wholesale] Grocers, 75 South Water-st, Chicago. [illegible]

Undertakers.

[W]RIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 Lasalle street. METALLIC COFFINS. [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW

AND

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS

STOOD

THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND STILL GROWS

More and More Popular Every Day.

IT IS

PROF WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SEE WHAT

OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

St. Louis, July 20th, 18[illegible].

O. J. Wood, Esq. [illegible]

[illegible]

You are at liberty to publish this, or to refer ... to me. Any communication addressed to me, ... Box No. 1[illegible], will be promptly answered.

Yours truly,
JAMES WHITE, M. D.

[illegible]

SOLD IN CHICAGO BY

J. H. REED & CO.,
LORD & SMITH,
SMITH & DWYER,
E. H. SARGEANT,

AND ALL OTHER DEALERS IN CHICAGO.

Also, by the following Druggists in ... [illegible]

Wholesale Agents in Chicago at Manufacturers Prices

FULLER & F[illegible]

WHOLESALE DRUG[illegible]

Medical Notices.

... Mechanism for the Hair. ... which has given such ... It moistens, preserves and beautifies ... imparting a delightful odor. If you ... try it. Sold everywhere ... per bottle. jel6-1m

Cultivation of the Voice.—The ... respectfully inform the citizens of ... in this city for ... the cultivation and develop ... a pupil of Carlo Bassini ... particular attention to the usually ... of Forming and Developing the ...
A. J. EBELL.
... Union Academy, Larmon Block. ... Rev. Edward Anderson, Root & ... at Root & Cady's. je7-e881-3m

A Friend in Need. Try it.—... INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in ... for the last twenty years with the most ... As an external remedy it is without ... will alleviate pain more speedily than ... For all Rheumatic and Nervous ... it is truly infallible, and as a curative ... Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, ... strengthening properties, excite ... and astonishment of all who have ever ... Over four hundred certificates of remarkable ... performed by it within the last two ... For sale by J. N. JOHNSON, Agent, ... State street, Chicago, and by all ... no28-9bcw-d-ly

Oak Orchard Acid Spring ... pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated ... Physicians respecting the use of this ... in many diseases of the human system ... supplied gratis on application to
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Chicago, Ill.

... FOR A PAMPHLET.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
... Discovery cures Canker.
... Discovery cures Nursing Sore M'th.
... Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
... Discovery cures Scald Head.
... Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
... Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
... Discovery cures Lepra.
... Discovery cures Rheumatism.
... Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
... Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
... Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
... Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
... Discovery Regulates the Liver.
... Discovery has cured Dropsy.

... and do not know what the matter ... Try Kennedy's ... Discovery.

... by all Druggists. oc6-'60-ly

Banking and Exchange.

GREENLEAF & SPINK,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOLD AND UNCURRENT MONEY,
... and Lasalle sts., under Marine Bank.
... Currency bought at the highest ... je10-d858-2m

HOZIE, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Bankers,
... CLARK STREET.......No. 52.
... and Domestic Exchange Collections, and ... Notes and Gold. my 2-e789-1m

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & ...
... and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
... Street .... Chicago, Illinois.
(my10-ly)

BANKING HOUSE
— OF —
F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
... and Lasalle streets. A general Banking ... transacted. oc27-e1-ly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
— OF —
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successors to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
... Drexel & Co., New York; ... Chicago. ja30-d13-ly

... & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
... of Lake and Clark streets.
... all the principal cities in the U. S. ...
J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.
[fe7-ly]

MARINE BANK.
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
... Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
... and draft remitted to all parts ...

Refrigerators.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE BOXES.
WATER COOLERS, FILTERERS,
Bathing Apparatus,
... and Japanned Tin Ware,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
...'S PATENT FIVE MINUTE ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.
... every article required for House-Keeping ...
... HOUSE-KEEPERS' EMPORIUM,
... Lake street, (Tremont Block.)
ALLEN & DALTON.

WINSHIP'S PATENT
... Ventilating Refrigerator,
... and for sale to the trade by
VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
Tin-Plate and Metal Warehouse,
...RANDOLPH STREET...199 & 201
AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.
These Refrigerators are superior to any ever offered ... VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 & 201 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Paper Hangings.

E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters.
... RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

... & BROTHER
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,
... and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,
... 104 CLARK STREET.
(oct18-ly)

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. ... WASHINGTON STREET.
... would be pleased to remind her friends and ... that she is still to be found at the above office ... ready to supply them with competent ... Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3996. jel1-d-ly

GENERAL EMPLOYMENT
... Church Block, 109 Clark street, Chicago ... for supplying Farm Hands Railroad ... Hotel and Boarding House Help. ... Help of all kinds constantly on ... supplied in city and country. Post ... STEWART HAMILTON. ... and respectable situations at this ... my28e1m

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
... Dearborn street, Op. Post Office.
... with help of the most reliable ... from the country promptly re... Post Office Box 3942.
MRS. A. L. BALLAM.

Guns, Powder, &c.

GUNS!! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
... Rifles, Pistols, Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, ... Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Tools, ... Gold Scales, Blankets and ... Powder, Shot, Caps and Ammunition ... Dupont's ... and Sole Agent for ...
GEO. T. ABBEY.
... Lake street.

Rubber Goods.

... PACKING HOSE,
... RUBBER BELTING,
... AND PACKING,
OF ALL SIZES.
LEATHER BELTING
AND
LACE LEATHER,
And all kinds of
RUBBER GOODS.
... & CO., Sole Agents,
... Randolph street, Kingsbury Block.

Tobacco.

... GARTH & CO.'S
Manufactured Tobacco.
... BRIGGS, & CO.,
... South Water-st., Chicago.
... above celebrated ... manufacturer's prices, freight ... on hand. my18-ly

Undertakers.

... & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS. No. ... Lasalle street,
... COFFINS.
... Shrouds of all styles. Are ... Carriages, and will give ... Have a Chapel and ... hours. apl2

New Publications.

BY AUTHORITY.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED
UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS,
For the Instruction, Exercise and Manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen. Prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by Simon Cameron, Secretary of War.
Containing the School of the Soldier, the School of the Company, Instructions for Skirmishers, the General Calls, the Calls for Skirmishers, and the School of the Battalion, including the Articles of War and a Dictionary of Military Terms.
One volume, complete, illustrated with numerous engravings. ......$1.25.
WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 1, 1861.
This System of United States Infantry Tactics, for Light Infantry and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, having been approved by the President, is adopted for the instruction of the troops when acting as Light Infantry or Riflemen, and, under the act of May 12, 1820, for the observance of the militia when so employed.
SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.
With a view to insure uniformity in a system of instruction, the merits of which are acknowledged by the highest authority, this work is now presented to the VOLUNTEERS and MILITIA called into service, as containing the authorized drill of the United States Infantry, and that by which they will be instructed and disciplined.
Washington, D. C., May 1, 1861.
EVERY VOLUNTEER SHOULD HAVE THIS AUTHORIZED WORK.
Send your orders early for
U. S. AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS.
It is a complete work. All Volunteers will drill by it, as it is the only book ...
BY SIMON CAMERON,
SECRETARY OF WAR.
Booksellers, Newsdealers and Agents, should send their orders at once for
U. S. AUTHORIZED INFANTRY TACTICS.
Forwarded by mail, free of postage, on the receipt of the published price, $1.25. Remittances can be made in gold dollars and postage stamps. Papers copying the above will have a copy sent them by mail. Address
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Booksellers, Publishers and Stationers,
Nos. 22 and 24 North 4th street, Philadelphia.
For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
je17-e847-1w 39 and 41 Lake street, Chicago.

TWO NATIONAL SONGS:
"UNION, GOD AND LIBERTY,"
AND
"OUR NATIONAL FLAG,"
With a beautiful colored title page, representing the Capitol, and Washington on horse back in the back ground, and the "Star Spangled Banner" supported by a sailor, with the Officers of the Continental Army in full dress in front. Just published by
H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street.
Price, Fifty Cents.

Money and Exchange.

$8,000 TO LOAN
FOR FIVE YEARS TIME,
At low rates on Improved Security.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 55 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY
Property or Farms in Cook and adjoining Counties.
LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
J. L. LEE, 62 Clark street.
Post Office Drawer 6157. de11-61-ly

WRIGHT & TYRRELL,
No. 5 Metropolitan Block, Chicago.
P. O. BOX 6048.
Business paper bought and sold. Time loans negotiated.
ROBERT C. WRIGHT
Commissioner of Deeds for most of the States and Territories. Notary Public for Illinois. ap11-e801-3m

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES at the Banking Office of
WM. H. RICE & CO., 63 CLARK-ST.
Three to five years loans at 10 per cent. Short paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts.
City Scrip wanted. my30e458-ly

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,
no'4-ly N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO.
au16e613-ly 121 Lake street.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between OPHELIA BURGHER and LYDIA A. REED is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Lydia A. Reed, who will in future carry on the Dress-Making Business at 153 South Clark street. MRS. REED will also continue to teach her new and superior System of Cutting.
Chicago, June 8th, 1861. je-4e32

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP
heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JARED BASSETT,
JAMES H. MILES,
A. M. WRIGHT,
R. SHERMAN.
Chicago, June 18th, '61.
CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the
COMMISSION BUSINESS
Under the name of Wright, Sherman & Co.
JARED BASSETT,
A. M. WRIGHT,
R. SHERMAN.
Chicago, June 18th, 1861.
je19-e83 3t

THE PARTNERSHIP HERE
tofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of
AIKEN & NORTON,
is discontinued from and after this date, and and all persons indebted to said firm will please call and make payment, and persons having claims against said firm are requested to present them immediately. The business will be continued by E. Aiken under the same name and style.
E. AIKEN,
JONATHAN BURR.
Chicago, April 27th, 1861. my21-e776-3m

Business Cards.

DOCTOR W. HAY,
OFFICE NO. 36 SOUTH CLARK ST.
Office Hours—8 to 10 A. M., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M.
[ap18-d93-ly]

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW
112 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois.
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
REFERENCES—Reynolds, Ely & Co., J. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. H. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Atwood, Esq., Philadelphia; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, ...; ... Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., President Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; ... Geo. Stephenson, Esq., Edward Pierrepont, Esq., New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

NEW PATENT LAW.—
BROADNAX & GRAY,
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PATENT LAWYERS AND SOLICITORS.
Our facilities for securing Patents for New Inventions and Designs of every description in the United States under the New Law of March 2d, 1861, and in all Foreign Countries are not surpassed. All professional business confidential.
OFFICES: Established.
Washington, D. C., (Opposite Patent Office)....1850.
St. Louis, Mo., (Old Custom House)............1859.
Chicago, Ill., (Larmon's Block)...................1860.
London, (England)..................................1860.
Paris, (France)......................................1860.
Circulars with full instructions to inventors, mailed gratuitously upon application. my27-ly

Insurance.

JAMES WADSWORTH,
No. 1 Dole's Building,
CHICAGO...............ILLINOIS.
AGENT FOR
Connecticut Fire Insurance Company,
HARTFORD.
Assets............$230,000.
Western Massachusetts Insurance Co.,
PITTSFIELD.
Assets............$320,000.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Ins. Co.,
PROVIDENCE.
Assets............$220,000.
Roger Williams Insurance Company,
PROVIDENCE.
Assets............$178,000.
Irving Fire Insurance Company,
NEW YORK.
Assets............$237,000.
Washington Fire Insurance Comp'y,
NEW YORK.
ap20-e627-3m

Cast Steel Bells.

NAYLOR & COMPANY'S
Cast Steel
CHURCH AND FIRE ALARM BELLS.
We are prepared to fill orders for these
CELEBRATED BELLS
At New York Prices, With Freight Added.
Every Bell is WARRANTED for one year with fair and proper usage. If a bell should break after a year ... price is allowed in exchange for a new one. For full particulars send for Circulars to
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Agent and Importers of Hardware and Tin-Plate,
mh14-e866-3m 68 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN,
Dentist,
103....WASHINGTON STREET....103
P. O. Box 2841. oc5'60-ly

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
Office and Residence No. 36 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, whether in FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.
my1e61-ly

REMOVED TO No. 85 Clark-st.,
Dr. FULLER has removed his Dental Office from 36 West Randolph street to 85 Clark street, over Mrs. ...'s Millinery store, at which place he has newly furnished an elegant office, and where he will be pleased to see his former patrons and such other citizens as wish his professional services. ap1'61-ly

Steam Dye Works.

AUGUST SCHWARZ'S
BOSTON FANCY STEAM DYE HOUSE,
... Clark street, second door west of North Clark street, and ... Clark street, in ...
Mr. Schwarz will color or clean any Woolen or Silk Stuffs in all its branches. He colors to any desirable shade required and warranted good workmanship. ... all the new colors, ... A practical and experienced ... His prices are reasonable and by ... the best ... apl-e612-3m

NEW YORK STEAM DYE-WORKS, Wm. Tubey, 127 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country Work Solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. P. O. Box 3062. je10-ly

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Chicago Tribune

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1861.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Daily Arrivals and Departures of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
8.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.00 a. m.		5.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.45 a. m.		5.00 a. m.
8.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	8.45 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.	7.15 p. m.
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	5.25 p. m.
7.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	6.40 p. m.
7.40 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	9.25 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.15 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	5.30 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
9.15 a. m.	7.40 a. m.	3.30 a. m.
3.30 p. m.	no mail.	5.00 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	5.30 p. m.	9.00 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
8.45 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	7.15 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
8.45 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	3.45 a. m.
5.15 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	5.00 p. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.		
9.00 a. m.	7.00 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.00 p. m.	6.50 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.00 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	2.00 p. m.
6.00 p. m.	7.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE.		
7.10 a. m.		7.30 a. m.
7.40 p. m.		8.00 p. m.

MAJ. WINTHROP'S GOOD-BYE.

Extract from the Forthcoming Number of the Atlantic Monthly.

[From the Boston Transcript.]

Our readers will remember that brilliant article in the June number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, describing the march of the New York Seventh Regiment to Washington. Young Winthrop was the author of it, and he proposed continuing his contributions to the *Atlantic* during the war. He accordingly sent a paper for the July number, full of admirable descriptions of "Our Camp at Washington," the closing portions of which have now a heart-saddening interest. We anticipate the publication of the new number of the magazine by extracting a few paragraphs:

"The time had come for myself and my regiment to leave it by different ways. I should have been glad to stay and see my comrades through to their departure; but there was a Massachusetts man down at Fortress Monroe, Butler, by name—has any one heard of him?—and to this gentleman it chanced that I was to report myself. So I packed my knapsack, got my furlough, shook hands with my fellows, said good-bye to Camp Cameron, and was off, two days after our month's service was up.

"Under Providence, Washington owes its safety, 1st, to Gen. Butler, whose genius devised the circumvention of Baltimore and its rascal crew, and whose after bravery executed the plan; he is the Grand Yankee of this little period of the war. 2d. To the other Most Worshipful Grand Yankees of the Massachusetts regiment who followed their leader, as he knew they would, discovered a forgotten colony called Annapolis, and dashed in there, asking no questions. 3d. And while I gladly yield the first places to this General and his men, I put the Seventh in as last, but not the least, in saving the Capital. Character always tells. The Seventh, by good, hard, faithful work at drill, had established its fame as the most thorough militia regiment in existence. Its military and moral character were excellent. The mere name of the regiment carried weight. It took the field as if the field were a ball room. There were myriads eager to march; but they had not made ready beforehand. Yes, the Seventh had its important share in the rescue. Without our support, whether our leaders tendered it eagerly or hesitatingly, Gen. Butler's position at Annapolis would have been critical, and his forced march to the Capital a forlorn hope—heroic, but desperate.

"So honor to whom honor is due.

"Here I must cut short my story. So good-bye to the Seventh, and thanks for the fascinating month I have passed in their society. In this pause of the war our camp life has been to me as brilliant as a permanent pic-nic.

"Good bye to Company I, and all the fine fellows, rough and smooth, cool old hands, and recruits verdant but ardent. Good-bye to our Lieutenants, to whom I owe much kindness. Good-bye, the orderly, so peremptory on parade, so indulgent off. *Good-bye, everybody.*"

California Regiments.

California is resolved to take a hand in this war. Senator E. D. Baker's Regiment of Californians are in camp at Fort Schuyler, New York, drilling and preparing for the field. It numbers a full one thousand men, having received a large number of recruits recently from San Francisco, who come on their "own book," and expect to join the California Regiment. The other members are returned Californians, but who wish to represent the golden State in this contest. A letter from San Francisco, dated June 5th, says:

A regiment of volunteers is rapidly forming here, already numbering 800 picked men, and have sent forward their application for admittance, and are trying to make arrangements with the agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for transportation; but, O Lord! what nonsense to expect any patriotism from a Steamship Company, or 'bowels of compassion for ardent spirits so desirous of being quenched. You couldn't get a mouse shipped to New York now, by the mail line, without paying full fare, furnishing him with cheese, and giving them the privilege of shaving his tail for the fur. The regiment is commanded by Francis J. Lippitt, a lawyer of good standing, an old Californian, with a decided *penchant* for military matters, his taste for which has led him to study thoroughly the art of war. He is probably excelled by few officers of the regular army in his accomplishments as a drill officer. The Lieutenant-Colonel, James N. Olney, is also an old Californian, formerly of Providence, Rhode Island, where he served with distinction in the great Dorr war, and was presented with a Colt's six-shooting rifle by the Legislature or Governor; he is decidedly a military man, and a most excellent drill officer also, not excelled by any officer of the regular army in that branch, besides being well up in the higher branches of the science for reducing the census. The Major, James F. Curtis, I hear him highly spoken of.

The regiment is composed of eight companies of infantry, one light artillery battery and a flank rifle company—ten companies in all—and I venture to say the entire army could not produce a regiment superior to the First Regiment California Volunteers, and, if they ever have a chance, will give a good account of themselves. They are all the genuine California material, accustomed to hardships, and as familiar hands with weapons as a lady is with her scissors.

Embarkation of Troops from Bellaire—An Immense Fleet of Steamers.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 19th.]

Yesterday was a great day in Bellaire. The news having gone abroad of the arrival of four or five thousand troops, and also of the fleet to transport them, the town was filled with people who flocked in from the country to witness the embarkation.

On Sunday there were three regiments of Ohio volunteers at Bellaire, of 1,000 men each, the 20th, Col. Morton, the 19th, Col. Beatty, and the 17th, Col. Connell. Three companies of the 20th left on Sunday, and will be stationed along the line of the road between Mannington and Grafton. Five companies more left yesterday for the same purpose.

The fleet which is to convey the troops down the river will be under the command of Capt. William Koontz, an old and experienced steamboatman, and will consist of the following steamers: Kenton, Anglo Saxon, Diadem, Venango, Marriner, Mary Cook, Hastings, Eunice, Marmora, Economy, Sir William Wallace, and the Emma.

Each steamer had a fine flag flying from her jack staff. All the decks bristled with bayonets and bright trappings, and the scene was the most warlike and imposing which the Bellarians have yet had the pleasure of witnessing.

Last evening a dress parade was ordered on both sides of the river, at which we had a fine opportunity of seeing what the regiments were made of, and we have no hesitation in saying that we never saw finer bodies of men anywhere more thoroughly capable of making good soldiers.

It was expected that a large body of troops, perhaps two more regiments, would arrive last night. The destination of the fleet is said to be Cairo, and not Kanawha, as we predicted yesterday morning. This, however, is a matter that can only be guessed at.

Seizure of Percussion Caps.

Mr. Phillips, U. S. Marshal, yesterday made the first seizure of contraband goods in this part of the country, being 100,000 percussion caps for muskets. The seizure was made at the Express office.

The case is a mysterious one, all we have been able to learn in reference to the matter, being as follows: About four weeks since, Mr. Bishop, a highly respectable dealer in guns and sporting material in this city, received by express a box directed to him with the mark C. O. D. He was not expecting such a box, and could not account for its arrival. It was then discovered that the package was directed to the care of Gov. Yates, who, upon being asked, knew no more about the matter than did Mr. Bishop. It was, however, opened, and found to contain 100,000 percussion caps, whereupon it was left at the Express office.

A day or two since a bill reached Mr. Bishop by express, making him a debtor to the "American Percussion Cap Company of Beekman street, N. Y., to the amount of $75—being at the rate of 75 cents per hundred. The bill was marked in the corner, in pencil, "by order of Mr. Dimick." Under the circumstances, the Marshal deemed it proper to take possession of the caps, which are to be held to await further developments.—*State Journal.*

RIOT AT JACKSONVILLE.—We are informed that a number of soldiers from Camp Duncan came into Jacksonville on Saturday afternoon, got drunk and indulged in very riotous and disorderly conduct; and that when the police attempted to arrest them, resisted their authority, declaring that no soldier should be taken to the calaboose, in which they were backed by two of their officers. A sort of general row ensued in which several citizens took part, which ended in the arrest and incarceration of the offenders, "no one being hurt." Col. Palmer, who was not in town, expressed himself greatly mortified upon his return at the conduct of his men.

The regiment leaves for Quincy to-day.—*State Journal.*

The Supply Jobbers Indicted.

We feel that the patriotic people of the State should be congratulated, upon the fact that justice has achieved one triumph in the matter of the "jobbers" charged with speculating upon the funds so freely devoted to crush out the rebellion, defending the State and plundering the soldiers. On Friday last the grand jury of the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county presented to the court that, from their own knowledge and observation and from evidence before them, Frowenfeld & Brothers and Charles M. Neal did conspire, in April last, in Pittsburg, to cheat and defraud the commonwealth of Pennsylvania out of ten thousand dollars, by ... and fraudulent ... devices. Upon this the court ordered an indictment to be drawn against all the parties named, which was immediately done, and a true bill found. The Frowenfelds and their partners were held in five thousand dollars bail to answer, and a warrant was placed in the hands of the sheriff for Mr. "Agent" Neal.

Now let the public be satisfied with a prompt and fair trial, and, if the parties are convicted, let them be visited with exemplary punishment. Meanwhile, when will our prosecuting attorney's act?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Sickles Brigade.

The parade of this much talked-of body of men at Camp Scott, on Sunday, was a complete success. Upwards of three thousand men were under review, which, added to those on guard, those absent on furlough, and about three hundred who were unable to appear on parade owing to the non-delivery on Saturday of their uniforms, gives an aggregate of about four thousand six hundred men. This number will, within a few days, be increased to the requisite five thousand by recruits now on their way hither. The obstacles which have been thrown in the way of the formation of this brigade by a portion of the press seem to have been surmounted by the energy and vigor of the commanding officer. We have good authority for stating that General Sickles has performed his original undertaking to the entire satisfaction of the Government; that he will report his brigade at head-quarters whenever called upon, and accept any position assigned him by his superiors. He has raised single-handed, in the face of overt and covert opposition, a larger body of men than any individual since the breaking out of hostilities. This, we think, ought to shield him from the sinister and malevolent onslaughts even of those who have unsuccessfully endeavored to make him instrumental in furthering their private interests.—*N. Y. World*, 18th.

Quips from Vanity Fair.

NEW YORK GONE TO GRASS.—There is a fine picture of the melancholy desolation at present brooding over the city of New York, in the following announcement, culled from an evening paper:

"The editor of the Louisville *Courier*, secession, has been presented by a friend, direct from New York, with a bunch of grass that grew in the streets of this city."

Perhaps the editor of the Louisville *Courier* thinks it derogatory to the character of New York as a live city, that grass should grow in its streets. But if that secessional person only knew how many New York people live in Clover, and how many other New York people live on Old Rye, he would probably retire from seceding and come up to New York to make Hay while the sun shines.

Epigram.

BY OUR PRIVATE AERONAUT.

Balloons in our armies—they're better than spies,
To discover the rebels, and how the land lies,
But won't the South use them? To one fact you're blind,
They can't use balloons when they can't raise the wind!

FOR THE NATIONAL HYMN PRIZE COMMITTEE.—A Boston paper thinks Gen. Scott quite enough for a National Him for the crisis. On the same principle, we may remark that Gen. Houston, if true to the Union, would have equally sufficed for a National SAM. But having lately shown a Rebel inclination, we fear we must consider him rather a Common Prayer.

THE BOSTON ARMY NURSES.—Fresh from the Cradle of Liberty, they well know how to minister to the Children in Arms.

ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE SOUTH.—Balls.

The War:

Touching Letter from a Gory Member of the Home Guards to his Parents in Fifth Avenue.

5— BROADWAY, June —.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER:—We are getting along well, down here at our quarters. We drill finely and our uniforms have gold lace onto them. We suffer great privations, but dear parents some must suffer in this crisis. We get our dinners at Delmonico's. Tell Mrs. SCHULLER that we do not need blankets, as we bunk at the St. Nicholas. What our brave lads now want is fruit cake and waffles. Do not weep for me.

HENRY ADOLPHUS.

COLEUR LOCALE.—The Southern ladies see the rebellion all "*couleur de rose*" now. But before very long we fear they will have to view it *couleur de neg-rose.*

MILITARY ARDOR IN THE SPINDLE CITY.—In Lowell, Mass., they are carrying patriotism so far that they have even General Wool manufactories.

LUXURIES AT THE SEAT OF WAR.—Broils of the Raw Recruits.

THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.—Bell-one.

Rhyme and Reason.

Of all the rhymes that rhyme with General Pillow—
For instance, bill owe and will owe and the other billow and willow—
There's none that goes so well for those who still owe
Treason a grudge as "*guerra al cuchillo!*"

WAIL FOR THE MANCHESTER MAN.—The glorious fabric of the United States is in danger.

UNPOPULAR WITH SECESSIONISTS.—The Monroe Doctrine as propounded by General Butler.

Son against Father.

There is not a truer nor stouter champion of the Union living than Geo. D. Prentice, editor of the Louisville *Journal*. But Clarence S. Prentice, his son, is on the other side. He is a captain on the Confederate side.

WANTED—A FAIR FIELD.—The Southern *Confederacy* says that "on no ground, as yet, has the foul invader dared to venture where their enraged and burning soldiery can meet him in a fair and open fight." The experiences at Grafton, Phillippi, Romney and Harper's Ferry demonstrate that their "enraged and burning soldiery" are so much better at retreating than the Federal troops are at marching, as not to afford an opportunity for a "fair field and open fight."—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ The leading hotels in New York city are doing a slim business. A correspondent of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, who is apparently well posted, says that the immense first-class houses are sinking at least $500 per day, during this month. The St. Nicholas, only a few days ago, got a reduction of $25,000 on the rent, and other houses are begging for reductions, which they must get, or lose considerable money. All second-class houses are doing quite well, and also the cheap restaurants and eating-houses.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—The Jackson *Mississippian*, noticing the arrival of some Illinois soldiers down South, calls them a "noble and gallant set of fellows," and tells what a fuss the ladies made over them. The local paper, published in the vicinity from which they left, calls them a set of "hard cases; dissolute, wicked men, whom Egypt is happily rid of."

Probably even these roughs are jewels, compared with the majority of the secession army.—*State Journal.*

50 Cases, QUARTS AND PINTS.
FRESH CONGRESS WATER,
50 Cases—Quarts and Pints
FRESH EMPIRE WATER,
TARRANT'S APERIENT,
FRESH CITRATE MAGNESIA,
SEIDLITZ POWDERS,
MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
PURE SODA WATER,
FRUIT AND CREAM SYRUPS.
Our Soda, being drawn from Glass-lined Fountains, is pure, sparkling and healthy.
SMITH & DWYER,
Apothecaries, 94 Lake street, opp. Tremont House.

FOR CASH! FOR CASH!!
FIRE CRACKERS
And Torpedoes,
For sale by the box or by the 1000 boxes.
AT PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 111 Randolph Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

BEST & CO., Randolph Street,
(UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,)
IMPORTERS DIRECT OF
RHENISH, HUNGARIAN AND CHAMPAIGNE
WINES,
Of the first qualities and Gurranteed Pure.
We have always on hand a large stock of the following brands:
RUDESHEIMER BERG, DURKHEIMER,
ROLANDER AUSLESE, UNGSTEINER,
NIERSTEINER, GUMNELDINGER,
AND GRAPE LEAF CHAMPAIGNE.
je13-e919-1m

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
— OF —
VALUABLE BOOKS, JEWELRY, ETC.,
At a Great Sacrifice.
NOW IS THE TIME TO STOCK YOUR LIBRARIES.
The largest stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books in the city at
118 Randolph Street,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
my28-e817-2w JAMES P. BREWSTER, Assignee.

MITCHELL & ZAHM, TALLOW
MELTERS AND CHANDLERS, and dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, and Seeds. Buy and sell Live Stock on Commission.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE—37 KINZIE ST.
Liberal Cash Advances made on shipments of any of above articles for sale in this market or shipment East.
C. MITCHELL. [mh13] LOUIS ZAHM.

Wholesale Houses.

1861 SPRING TRADE 1861
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Cloths, Castings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c., &c.
Our stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
No. 20 Lake Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
LEATHER
AND
SHOE FINDINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN CALF SKINS, best brands
" " PATENT CALF,
OAK AND HEMLOCK AMERICAN CALF,
" " UPPER,
" " SOLE LEATHER, best tannage
Calf Kid, Morocco,
ENGLISH LASTING,
SATIN FRANCAIS,
Silk and Cotton Congress Goring,
SHOE THREAD, TOWNSEND'S KIT, &c., &c.,
ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.
[mh20-e-ly]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 33 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 30............LAKE STREET............NO. 30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TO ILLINOIS MERCHANTS.
1861........A Card........1861.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS,
8............LAKE STREET, CHICAGO............8
Invite the special attention of Illinois merchants to their very large, well assorted and unusually attractive Spring Stock for 1861, which will be offered at low prices and on favorable terms for Cash or Approved Credit.
☞ Prompt and careful attention given to orders.
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE.

16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cash Buyers are particularly invited to an examination of our stock of
GROCERIES,
Fish, Wooden Ware,
DRIED FRUITS, &c., &c.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18....STATE STREET....16 & 18
mh6-e1-ly

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
68 - - - Lake Street - - - 68
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:
5,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
2,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
... " RUSSIA IRON,
... " IMITATION RUSSIA,
... " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,
... casks SHEET ZINC,
... tons PIG TIN,
... COPPER BOTTOMS,
... sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
... BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,200 dozen AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
oc6-'60-ly Corner of State and Lake sts.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.,
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
so far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitation a stock of
Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words,
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS. It will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS. fe11-ly

1861. Spring Trade. 1861.
We have this Spring the largest stock ever brought to
COOLEY FARWELL & CO.,
this market, bought cheaper and will be sold cheaper, at
42, 44 AND 46
Our Mr. Cooley resides in New York, and gives his Wabash Avenue.
whole time to purchasing goods, which, with our extensive sales, gives us advantages in offering goods
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.
cheap, that will COMMAND the attention of the best trade.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.
[1a18e8-'?]

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE
AND
METAL WAREHOUSE,
Established in 1844.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.
176 Lake Street, Chicago.
Having received our Spring Stock, we offer
At the Very Lowest Market Rates,
1,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes,
... Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 28,
... the Copper Bottoms,
... the Braziers Copper,
... Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 18,
... Bdls. Best Fence Wire, No. 1, 2 and 3,
... Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.
A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and all other Goods of all descriptions upon as favorable terms as the goods can be procured from any market.
WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.
[ap18'61-ly]

Music Stores.

LARGEST WHOLESALE
HOUSE IN
Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Europe, Leipsic, Dresden, Paris and London. He is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
oc21-ly JULIUS BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
99 South Clark Street, Chicago.
[oc21-e89-ly]

Commission Merchants.

WRIGHT, SHERMAN & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
OFFICE:
22 LASALLE ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

A. PEUGNET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally.
Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.
P. O. Box 6333.
REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Hayward; S. W. Higley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony, Nephews & Co., ...; ... Tefverdon, Bros. ... & Son, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.
Liberal advances made on consignments. fe16-e9-ly

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, No. 2.. and 2.. South Water street, Chicago, Ill. ja17-ly

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGG'S TRUSS,
This Truss is unlike all others ever used both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not rust, UNDER THE CORD or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Elderly persons ... It is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS ... the nature and history of rupture can appreciate the value of the Riggs Truss. An illustrated pamphlet containing all particulars, sent free. Persons wishing this Truss can be fitted by sending size in inches around hips in line of Rupture, with description of case, to J. B. SHELBY, Sole and Exclusive Agent, for the Western States. Office, 1.. Lake street, Room No. 4, (upstairs.) P. O. Box 602. ☞ Wholesale Trade supplied at New York prices. ly'e8-ly

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BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
NO. 32 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.
ap5-e771-ly

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade. jal 4791-ly

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CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
apl'60-ly HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Proposals.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
Proposals for a Loan of $500,000—Seven per cent. Bonds.
LANSING, June 14th, 1861.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, until 12 o'clock noon, of Monday, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Bonds of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "AN ACT AUTHORIZING A WAR LOAN," approved May 10th, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within a period of twenty-five years from the first day of January, 1861, to bear interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the City of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New York.
The proposals must state the amount offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.
The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed "John Owen, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."
AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
je19e1c4 Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF
$1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the ... day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New York, until 12 o'clock noon of the first day of July, 1861, for One Million Dollars of the Bonds of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2d, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the city of New York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of July, 1861. Interest payable in the city of New York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield or in the city of Chicago, Illinois, or in the city of New York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interest of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861;" or William Butler, Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New York, "Proposals for Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
my28-e818-30d WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SALE OF IOWA STATE
STOCKS.
Proposals for a loan to the State of Iowa of a sum not exceeding $400,000.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York, until twelve o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding Four Hundred Thousand Dollars being a part of a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, authorized by an act passed at the Extra Session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion and defend itself in War." Approved May the 28th, 1861.
[illegible]
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.
[illegible]
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State,
MATURIN L. FISHER,
Loan Agents.
Chicago, June 19th, 1861. je20-d89-1w

Commission Merchants.

S. HOLMES & CO.,
Beef and Pork Packers,
AND PROVISION MERCHANTS.
Office, No. 13 River Street,
PACKING HOUSE, NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.
Dealers in
BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.
Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.
REFER to Bankers and Business men generally at Quincy, Ill.; St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.
SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES.

CASH ADVANCES
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,
Liverpool and London.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES
Will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
oct18-ly] By THOMAS NASH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO.,
Late of the firm of Randolph, Tucker, & Carter.
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business.
ADVANCES MADE
On property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment east.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANT, No. 1.. South Water street. Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal Cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.
MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. B. STEVENS.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Dealers in Every Description of Country Produce, on Commission Exclusively.
20 AND 22 LASALLE STREET,
CHICAGO.

H. P. STANLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 1.. South Water street. P. O. Box 22, Chicago, Illinois. We solicit the consignment of goods that are of the best quality—it would be our own choice to deal in no other class.
N. B.—I have several acres of the Wilson's Albany Strawberry, and will sell plants of that variety at the usual rates, and in any quantities.

ALLEN VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 1.. South Water street, Chicago.
Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.
ALLEN VANE. au16e80-ly E. STONE.

W. SCOTT STEWART,
Produce Commission Merchant,
NO 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS,
oc7-e190-ly CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

WILLIAMS & HOUGTELLING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2..½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c. on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.
J. M. WILLIAMS. ja1'60-ly W. D. HOUGTELLING.

GILBERT, STANARD & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Steel's Block, (2d Floor), corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago, Ill.
C. J. GILBERT. E. O. STANARD. J. R. MILES.
GILBERT, MILES & STANARD, No. 3 City Buildings, St. Louis, Mo. my15-e780-3m

E. G. WOLCOTT, GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 3 under Board of Trade Rooms, will receive Country Produce for sale in this market, or for shipment to Eastern markets, and make advances on Eastern shipments in Sight Exchange. my28e73-3m E. G. WOLCOTT.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 236, 238 and 240 South Water street. A. E. NEELY, E. E. LAWRENCE, W. T. WINDIATE, E. F. LAWRENCE. mh21'60-ly

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments. fe1'60-ly

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.
F. P. GRIFFIN. mh28'60-ly A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
152 South Water Street, Chicago.
mh27'58

MUDD & UPDIKE,
General Commission Merchants,
7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.
JOHN J. MUDD. my17'57 G. W. UPDIKE.

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street, Chicago.
B. P. CULVER. ja14b614 C. H. CULVER.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 238 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
REFER to Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago. J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo. au16'ly

TURPIN, LAKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANNS,
No. 162 1-2 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
V. A. TURPIN. WELLES LAKE. D. J. LAKE.
jy'60

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse,..........No. 91 South Water Street.
Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on commission. mh16e87-ly

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. ap17'60-ly NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & COMPANY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
119 South Water Street, Chicago.
JAMES L. GATES. jy18'60-ly ALFRED PITKIN.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 13 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturgis, Buckingham & Co; Wm. Markham, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. au16e51-ly

ALBERT MORSE & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
188.........SOUTH WATER STREET.........188
Aiken's Building.
Business confined strictly to commission. jy30-ly

R. & S. P. CARTER,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Board of Trade Building, 2d floor, will give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce. Advances made on consignments.
ROSWELL CARTER. mh16e172-6m SAM'L P. CARTER.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 2.. South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.
WATSON V. COE. WM. M. RICE. S. L. UNDERWOOD.
de7e9-ly

SHERMAN & HALL,
PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
7 South Water street. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East. ja7-61-ly

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill. fe1'60-ly

EDWARD SACKET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 186 1-2 South Water Street,
Between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings,
au7'60-ly CHICAGO, ILL.

T. MAPLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on Consignments.
T. MAPLE. [my2'61-ly] J. S. MAPLE.

B. FABIAN, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, ST. JOSEPH, MO.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Hides, Tallow, Hemp, Tobacco and produce of every description. Refers by permission, to Messrs. Mills, Wright & Sherman; Clapham, Leckie & Co; Dickinson & Baker; Pitkin & Co. ahl1-e118-ly

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 1.. South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago. no29a58

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135 South Water Street, Chicago.
ja1'60-ly

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 1.. Kinzie street, Chicago.
C. H. SPAFFORD. S. STEWART. E. F. W. ELLIS.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE
opened at 1.. South Water street, Chicago a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. ... Milwaukee ... give such superior advantages.
M. S. NICHOLS. ... E. A. NICHOLS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS
RAILROAD LINE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Two Express Trains leave West Side Union Depot as follows:
Day Express and Mail at 8:30 A. M., daily, (except Sunday.)
Night Express at 8:15 daily, (except Saturday.)
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, at 4:35 P. M., daily, (except Sunday.)
Trains arrive from St. Louis at 6:00 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. daily, (except Sunday.)
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation arrives at 9:30 A. M. daily, (except Sunday).
my18 R. R. MASON, Sup't.

Steamboat Lines.

SUMMER ROUTE EAST.
Buffalo and Cleveland
STEAMBOAT LINE.
On and after MONDAY, June 24th, 1861, the splendid Floating Palaces, Steamers
CITY OF BUFFALO,
CAPT. PERKINS,
And WESTERN METROPOLIS,
CAPT. GOLDSMITH,
Will form a daily line between Cleveland and Buffalo in connection with the Morning Express Trains of the Michigan Southern Railroad.
Through Railroad Tickets good on the boats between Cleveland and Buffalo without extra charge for Meals and Berths.
je14-e899-3m J. C. WARRISON, Agent.

Lake Transportation.

1861. 1861.
THE
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
Will during the present season, run their line of
FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS
Regularly between
Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,
FORMING
A DAILY LINE,
For Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and
TRI-WEEKLY LINE,
To and from Chicago, Milwaukee, and intermediate ports.
Connecting with the Railroads between Ogdensburgh and Boston, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Worcester, Fitchburgh, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.
At Cape Vincent with the Watertown and Rome Railroad.
And at Oswego with the New Oswego Line of Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.
☞ Through freights subject to but one transhipment.
☞ Connecting at Chicago with the several Lines of Railroads to the South and West.
AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES.
J. MYERS, No. 1.. Broadway, New York.
... Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOCKING, No. 6 State street, Boston.
C. L. THOMPSON, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
J. M. CHAMBERLIN, Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
GEO. A. EDDY, Oswego, N. Y.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego, N. Y.
WALKER & HAYES, Toledo, Ohio.
S. R. MATHEWS, Detroit, Mich.
G. J. HALE, Milwaukee, Wis.
TAYLOR, MURRAY & CO., Racine, Wis.
... & CO., Cleveland.
MATHER & CO., Chicago. ap6e13-3m

BUFFALO, CHICAGO
AND
Lake Huron Railroad Line.
SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND MERCHANDISE
TAKE NOTICE!
The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company having completed their arrangements for a Tri-Weekly
Line of First-Class Screw Steamers

SUMTER,........	650 tons...	Capt. Dickson,
EDITH,........	540 tons...	Capt. L. Hunt,
ONTONAGON,.....	587 tons...	Capt. B. Wilkins,
SUN,........	549 tons...	Capt. Jones,

To run between CHICAGO and GODERICH, C. W., (TOUCHING AT ALL INTERMEDIATE PORTS,) in direct connection with the
BUFFALO & LAKE HURON R. R.,
For Buffalo and at Buffalo with the NEW YORK & ERIE R. R. for New York and Boston, and at Stratford, C. W., with the GRAND TRUNK R. R. of Canada for Toronto, Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Portland and Boston, and also with steamers, DAILY, from Port Dalhousie, for Rochester, Oswego, Sacketts Harbor, Cape Vincent, Ogdensburgh, Kingston, Montreal, offering superior inducements for the speedy transportation of any and all property committed to their care.
☞ Shippers from the East for Lake Michigan ports will find it to their interest to ship by this Line, being more railroad and less water than any other line, and a saving of One-Half Insurance and from 3 to 4 DAYS TIME. For further information apply to
A. T. SPENCER & CO.,
mh9-e84-3m Gen'l West'n Ag'ts, foot South Lasalle st.

To Shippers.

1861.
TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.
Time and Insurance Saved
VIA
CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA
And Gt. Western Railway Line.
Regular and ample arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via the above ... first-class PROPELLERS and SAIL VESSELS from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.
Time and Insurance will be less by this than by any other Line,
As the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.
For Freight or Passage apply to A. R. GOODRICH,
... RANGEFORD, Agent G. W. Railway,
my1-e896-3m ... Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

California and Pike's Peak.

PONY EXPRESS!
Ten Days
TO SAN FRANCISCO.
LETTERS will be received at the office of the
United States Express Company,
CORNER OF CLARK AND LAKE STREETS,
(135 Lake and 20 Clark streets)
Which will be forwarded to connect with the Pony Express, leaving St. Joseph, Missouri, every
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 11 P. M.
TELEGRAMS
Sent to Fort Kearney on the mornings of Monday and Friday, will connect with the Pony, leaving St. Joseph Wednesdays and Saturdays.
EXPRESS CHARGES:
Letters weighing ½ oz. or under $2.50
Letters weighing over ½ oz ....
☞ The half ounce letters will be reduced to one dollar after July 1st.
☞ All cases to be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes, and all Express charges prepaid.
ap'61-ly H. D. COLVIN, Agent.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.
The undersigned have connected (with their well known Freight Line from Atchison and Nebraska City)
A FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Which enables them to transport freight with greater dispatch than heretofore, or than any other line now established. Also, can contract at as low rates as any responsible line.
Having been engaged in the transportation of goods from the above points to Pike's Peak for the past three years, feel confident of their ability to give
PERFECT SATISFACTION TO ALL SHIPPERS
Either by regular or our fast line.
We have this day established Messrs. HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, our Agents who are authorised to contract freight to Denver or Mountain Cities for us.
STARR, JOHNSON & CO., Mountain City,
HAMMILL & REYNOLDS, Agents,
No. 161 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Mark goods "care Parker, Dunn & Co., Atchison, Kansas," and "care Starr, Johnson & Co., Nebraska City." ap29'61

JONES & CARTWRIGHT.
PIKE'S PEAK
TRANSPORTATION LINE
FROM
LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,
TO
DENVER AND MOUNTAIN CITY,
In connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company who are prepared to give through Bills of Lading from Chicago to Denver City and Mountain City.
J. & C. having been engaged in the transportation business for several years, and transported a large amount of freight to
DENVER CITY AND THE GOLD REGION
During the past year, respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they expect to engage largely in the business the ensuing year, and will be prepared to
Transport any Amount of Freight
THAT MAY OFFER,
From One Thousand to Five Thousand Tons.
All freight bills will be required to be settled at the date of shipment; or cash will be required on delivery at point of destination.
Our Agents also at St. Joseph ... Chicago, Boston, New York and Cincinnati ...
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO DENVER CITY ...
Our first trains will start about the
SOME DAY OF APRIL,
Or as soon, before as the grass on the Plains will ...
[illegible]
JONES & CARTWRIGHT.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old customers, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new and comprises one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortments ...
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
... Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak ... Extension Dining Tables ... Plated ... [illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Buffalo and Lake Huron R. R. ... Connecting with New York Central and New York & Erie Railroads for all points East. ... Cars on all Day Trains. ... Baggage Checked through from Chicago to Buffalo. ... Through Tickets ... Offices, Dearborn street and Union Depot.
A. FELL, Traffic Superintendent, Buffalo.
R. S. CARTER, General Manager. ja18

GREAT CONSOLIDATED
LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:
7:10 A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)
7:40 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)
THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Peoria, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus and points in Central and Eastern Ohio.
SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.
Connections at Cincinnati for Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio river.
Time to Cincinnati only 12 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains!
Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 150 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)
JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l. Ticket Agent. my18

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
To New York, New England and the Canadas.
On and after SUNDAY, May 19th, 1861, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
4:45 A. M.—Stops at all Stations, and arrives at Detroit at 5:30 p. m.
8:00 A. M.—Lightning Express (except Sunday), arrive at Detroit at 5:00 p. m.; Suspension Bridge 4:30 a. m.; Albany ... p. m.; New York ... p. m.; Boston ... p. m.
6:00 P. M.—New York and Boston Express (except Saturday), arrive at Detroit at 5:00 a. m.; (Toronto 2:00 p. m.; Montreal 12:00 m.); Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5:00 p. m.; Albany 3:00 a. m.; New York 9:00 a. m.; Boston 12:00 m.
8:00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday), through to Cincinnati in 12 hours.
6:00 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday), through to Cincinnati in 12 hours, Louisville in 16 hours.
☞ Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House), Chicago, and at the Depot.
H. E. RICE, General Superintendent.
J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Passenger Agent. my 2

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, trains will leave viz:
Day Express 9:00 A. M.; Night Express 5:00 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
Way Passenger 3:30 P. M., for Janesville.
Trains arrive 5:20 A. M.; 11:15 P. M.; 6:50 P. M.
... DUNLAP, Superintendent.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. oc15-ly

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1861.—Summer Arrangement.—1861.
On and after Sunday, April 14, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets.
6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arriving at Decatur ... P. M.; Springfield 4:30 P. M.; St. Louis 7:30 P. M.; Cairo 10:45 P. M.; Memphis 6:20 A. M. (next day) New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.
6:00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted) arriving at Decatur ... A. M.; Springfield 4:30 A. M.; Quincy 10:00 A. M.; St. Louis 8:00 A. M.; Cairo 10:45 A. M.; Memphis 9 P. M. next day; New Orleans in 48 hours from Chicago.
On Saturdays an Accommodation Train will be run as far as Urbana, leaving at 6:30 P. M.
Through tickets, for sale at the office of the Company in the Great Central Depot.
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, Passenger trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted, as follows:
9:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. and arrive at Milwaukee at ... and ... P. M.
Passenger train arrives at Chicago at 1:50 P. M. and 6:20 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at ... A. M.
... C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.
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1861. SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.
On and after Sunday, April 14, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
MAIL AND EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Old Line at 3.10 P. M.
NEW YORK AND BOSTON EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Toledo via Air Line at 4.20 P. M.
EASTERN EXPRESS:
6.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Toledo via Old Road at 5.30 A. M.
DETROIT EXPRESS:
6.00 A. M. Daily except Sunday, reaches Detroit via Old Line at 5.00 P. M.
6.00 P. M. Daily except Saturday, reaches Detroit at 5.15 A. M.
PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS VIA TOLEDO AND CLEVELAND:
6.00 A. M. makes close connections at Cleveland—time always as quick, and fare always as low as by any other route.
6.00 P. M. always as low as any other route.
All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, and all points East.
Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all trains.
Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting lines.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, GEO. M. GRAY,
Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. Gen'l Western Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at
5:00 A. M. Accommodation.
7:10 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.)
7:40 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg.
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage checked through.
Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.
D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
B. P. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, April 15th, 1861, trains will leave the Depot, corner of ... and Kinzie streets, ... 9:15 A. M., for ... Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; ... 9:15 A. M., and 9:30 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:30 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9:15 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 A. M. train.
Sleeping Cars on night trains.
H. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Ex. and Mail leave at 9.00 A. M., and arrive at 5.15 P. M., Sundays excepted.
Night Express leaves at 9.00 P. M., Saturdays excepted; arrive at 6.15 A. M., Mondays excepted.
Joliet Accommodation 4.00 P. M., Sundays excepted.
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Mail leaves at 8:00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 6:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 8:45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arrives at 7.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 10:30 A. M. (Saturdays excepted).
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, ...

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was the warmest day of the season thus far.

FROM THE REGIONS OF THE NORTH.—There was another arrival of four hundred Bohemians yesterday, en route for new homes in the far West.

OFF FOR ALTON.—The Ottawa Company of the Hecker Jæger Regiment left for Alton last evening, to join the main body, in camp there under their gallant Colonel.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—We are informed that on Saturday the uniforms, shoes, stockings, and blankets will be furnished the Irish Brigade. They are not long for these regions after that.

HECKER JÆGERS.—Major Kune has opened a recruiting office for the Hecker Jægers, at 206 Randolph street, the recruits being at once forwarded to the regiment and sworn into service.

MILITARY GOODS.—Cooley, Farwell & Co., as will be seen by their advertisement, have "enlisted for the war." Parties wanting military goods, on short notice, in their line, will find them up to time in every respect.

LOST.—A Pass Book, containing subscriptions paid to DAILY TRIBUNE. Supposed to have been lost on Lake or Water street. The finder will much oblige by leaving it at this office.

STABBED.—A disorderly after in the Irish Brigade attempting to break his way by the guards, suddenly realized the condition of Birdofredum Sawin in finding out

"Wy baggonets wus peaked."

In short, he got one stuck into him, inflicting a severe stab in the arm. The young musician will be well and wiser in a short time.

FLAG RAISING AND PRESENTATION.—This afternoon, (Friday) at 3 o'clock, a beautiful flag, 32 by 12 feet, will be raised at the Chicago University. At the same time a party of young ladies from Dearborn Seminary will present the Chicago University Cadets with a fine stand of colors, after which the Cadets will give an exhibition drill on their grounds. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HO, FOR AURORA.—The flourishing Sabbath School of the Jefferson Street M. E. Church will take its annual excursion to Aurora, Illinois, to-morrow, (Saturday), cars leaving the Great Central Depot at 8:45 A. M. Tickets for the round trip are sold at the ridiculously low price of fifty cents—"children half price." Of course everybody will attend. Our business men will find this a rare chance to run down and look after that little matter of business.

NEW FLOURING MILL ON MADISON STREET.—Messrs. C. E. Olmsted & Co., of Burlington, Iowa, are building on the West side on the river front above Madison street, a fine flouring mill. The building is to be four stories high in brick, and two in wood. It is to have six run of stone, and be first class throughout. The building contracts are being executed by D. Goodman & Co., masons, and O. L. Robinson, carpenter, to be completed in running order this fall.

MINISTRY AT LARGE.—I want to find a place for a young American girl, who is able to do all kinds of sewing, can act as teacher to a small flock of children, or do any other work that does not require great strength. She is an orphan and has no relatives to see to her, but is quite sure, if she can get a place, the parties taking her will not part with her any more, she can do so many things and is so anxious to do her best. Apply to

ROBERT COLLYER,
177 Randolph street, 2d floor.

TAX PAYING.—County taxes are being paid very fast, as the last days of grace have come. The moneys belonging to the State are forwarded by Treasurer Boyden as fast as he collects them. Yesterday he sent $10,000 to Springfield to Treasurer Butler, and the day before $15,000. He already has credits for seventy thousand dollars for money paid over to the State Treasurer on this year's taxes. He might hold this money in his possession for some time, but he prefers to place it in the vaults of the State Treasury as fast as it comes into his hands.

FINED.—Dr. Andrews, one of our best known medical men, and professor in Lind Medical College, has been brought before the Police Court to answer to the charge of placing the relics of dissections in the railroad basin, in a flour barrel, as noticed a few days since. It was done, we learn, contrary to the Doctor's orders, he having paid a man to bury them. We are glad, however, to find all these cases followed up. It will be salutary and induce greater caution. The hearing in this case is continued to Monday next.

WILSON'S BATTALION.—We yesterday referred to the acceptance by the War Department, of the Chicago battalion, raised by Capt. J. W. Wilson, consisting of two hundred and twelve men rank and file, called the Illinois Bridge, Breastwork and Fortification Fusileers. We learn since that it is composed of one hundred and twenty carpenters, seventy railroad track men, seven railroad and bridge blacksmiths, six boat builders, two engineers, and nine locomotive builders. A battalion so constituted cannot fail to prove infinitely serviceable throughout the war.

ST. LOUIS DEMOCRAT.—For a long time past the only St. Louis paper to be had at the news depots of this city was the *Republican*. But people have grown tired and disgusted with its sneaking secession sentiments, and now call for the patriotic *Democrat*. It can be obtained every evening at McNally's, and also Duffy's, under the Tremont House, on the arrival of the St. Louis train. The *Democrat* is a far better, more reliable, readable and interesting paper than its heavy, stupid secession rival. When our readers want a St. Louis paper, let them always ask for the *Democrat*.

OFF FOR WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—Our fellow citizen, John J. McGilvra, Esq., United States District Attorney for the Territory of Washington, has recently left this city for the scene of his future labors. We believe he was a law student in the office of Hon. S. S. Hayes. By his modest and unassuming manners he won the regard of all his brethren and the bench before whom he practiced. Possessing a good legal mind, attentive, persevering and courageous in all he undertook, he soon acquired a handsome practice. Having long had a desire to make the extreme Northwest his home, he goes there with a love for the territory of his adoption. We have no doubt that we shall hear from him hereafter.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—Messrs. Turner & Sidway, Saddlers and Harness Makers, at No. 208 Randolph street, have executed army contracts to the amount of over $100,000 already, for this State and adjoining States. Among these they have turned out 10,000 knapsacks, 18,000 haversacks, 10,000 enameled water-proof camp blankets, 12,000 cartridge boxes and fixtures, 800 cavalry equipments. In these latter are the outfit for Capt. Barker's Dragoons and Capt. Schaumbeck's Hoffmann Dragoons. These are among the heaviest contracts in this State, and from all the testimony we have on the point, the work executed reflects the highest credit on the house, who have very large facilities, adequate to any calls upon them.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—In another column will be found the announcement of the Eighth Philharmonic Concert, to take place on Saturday next, June 22d, in Bryan Hall, and on which occasion Beethoven's Fifth Symphony will be performed for the first time in this city. The fifth Symphony has always been regarded with peculiar fondness, and even as the ne plus ultra of symphonic art by those Beethovenists to whom the last Symphony of the master has remained more or less a riddle, and who have recognized in Beethoven chiefly the sorrow-smitten, struggling genius, attaining to joy and cheerfulness only through grief, while they have not enough appreciated the pure serenity and joyfulness with which he is filled in some of his last Symphonies. In fact this work exerts an infinitely magical influence over those who have just for the first time reached the outer threshold of the Beethoven sanctuary. This magical effect is owing partly to the pregnant and pronounced tone-pictures, and partly to the sharply separated contrasts in which the work moves. These contrasts of light and shade are very bold, and moreover about no work of Beethoven has there been so much poetising as about the fifth Symphony. The first season of the Philharmonic Society closes with this concert. The second season commences with a concert in September.

THE JOURNEY FROM MADISON.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GOV. RANDALL.

COLLATION AT JANESVILLE.

Their Transit through Chicago.

Not long since the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, enlisted for three years service, demanded and deserved an extended notice, by their appearance and outfit as shown in their transit through this city. They have some time since, we suppose, entered upon the "sacred soil" of Old Virginia.

These gallant troops have been followed by the Second Regiment, which has for some weeks past been gathering and receiving outfit at Camp Randall, Madison, the pretty Capital of our sister State.

Camp Randall deserves more than a passing notice from your reporter, as reflecting the highest credit upon the State. It is the aim to make it the finest Camp in the Northwest, in every detail. It occupies the old State Fair Ground, about a mile and a half from the city, and can accommodate five regiments at one time. The Second Regiment will be succeeded by the Fifth and Sixth, in its occupancy.

The Second is attached to Gen. King's Wisconsin Brigade, and made up as follows:

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Captain—S. PARK COON.
Lieut. Colonel—Henry W. Peck.
Major—Duncan McDonald.
Adjutant—R. M. Hunter.
Colonel's Aid—Henry Sanders.
Quarter Master—James D. Ruggles.
Sergeant Major—P. McAdams.
Surgeon—J. M. Lewis.
1st Assistant—F. P. Russell.
2d Assistant—P. S. Arndt.
Quartermaster Sergeant—
Commissary Sergeant—E. R. Chase.
Hospital Steward—G. H. Irwin.
Leader of Regimental Brass Band—H. S. Chandler.
Drum Major—F. A. Dyke.

COMPANY A—FOX LAKE CITIZEN'S GUARD.
Captain—GEORGE A. STEVENS.
1st Lieut—Edward B. Marsh.
2d " —W. W. Jones—101 rank and file.

COMPANY B—LACROSSE GUARDS.
Captain—WILSON COLWELL.
1st Lieut—Frank Hatch.
2d " —Robt. Hughes—107 rank and file.

COMPANY C—GRANT COUNTY GREYS.
Captain—DAVID McKEE.
1st Lieut—Chas. K. Dean.
2d " —Wm. Booth—99 rank and file.

COMPANY D—JANESVILLE VOLUNTEERS.
Captain—GEORGE B. ELY.
1st Lieut—Archibald B. McLean.
2d " —Dana D. Dodge—106 rank and file.

COMPANY E—OSHKOSH VOLUNTEERS.
Captain—GAB. BOUCK.
1st Lieut—John Hancock.
2d " —H. B. Jackson—106 rank and file.

COMPANY F—BELLE CITY RIFLES, OF RACINE.
Captain—WILLIAM E. STRONG.
1st Lieut—A. O. Doolittle.
2d " —W. L. Parsons—102 rank and file.

COMPANY G—PORTAGE LIGHT GUARD
Captain—JOHN MANSFIELD.
1st Lieutenant—Alex. S. Hill.
2d do —Sam. K. Vaughn—103 rank and file.

COMPANY H—RANDALL GUARDS—of Madison.
Captain—J. F. RANDOLPH.
1st Lieutenant—A. A. Meredith.
2d do —Nat. Rollins.—101 rank and file

COMPANY I—MINERS' GUARDS—Of Mineral Point.
Captain—T. S. ALLEN.
1st Lieutenant—Wm. W. Lefleiche.
2d do —Thos. W. Bishop—96 privates.

COMPANY K—WISCONSIN RIFLES—Of Milwaukee.
Captain—A. J. LANGWORTHY.
1st Lieutenant—Caleb Hunt.
2d do —W. A. Hopkins—104 rank and file.

The companies on parade are arranged in the following order, beginning at the right:

A F D I C H E K G B

When the regiment is thrown into five divisions, the first is commanded by Capt. Stevens, the 2d by Capt. Ely, the third by Capt. McKee, the fourth by Capt. Bouck, and the fifth by Capt. Colwell.

The regiment is accompanied by a fine regimental Band. The Band is made up of 24 musicians mostly taken from the companies of the regiment, and came together with their instruments only a short time since, but have made excellent progress, and give every promise to become a very superior Band. The leader of the Band is H. S. Chandler, of Oshkosh.

On Tuesday morning, Lieut. Hughes, of the La Crosse Guards, with a detachment of ten men, passed through this city, to make preparations along the route, for the Second Regiment.

Since their encampment at Madison, the best use of their time has been made by the regiment itself, and all interested in its behalf. There has been but little sickness, and of the few occupants of the hospital wards, all were up and off at the final call for departure.

The regiment are fully equipped as to uniform and camp equipage, having an average of eight large tents to each company. Their uniform is made of a strong gray, all-wool cloth, manufactured in Dane county, a coarse but most durable fabric, and in this respect a large improvement on the outfit of most of our volunteer companies.

Brig. Gen. King is with them, and they are directed as to route by him. A plan to send them by the roundabout way of Milwaukee, and to show off in other cities, was abandoned. They will proceed by the most direct route, avoiding long marches between depots with their camp equipage, and so as to be at their post of duty fresh, and not unnecessarily fatigued.

It is understood that they are ordered to Virginia, their first destination being Harrisburg, whence they leave for active operations in the field. Notice having been received from the Secretary of War that if the 2d regiment does not receive arms before leaving they will be supplied with them from Washington, the arms used by these troops in drill at Camp Randall have been reserved for the use of following regiments of State troops.

Much activity has been displayed or these Wisconsin troops could not have been so well equipped. At Madison our reporter found Adjutant General Utley, Assistant Adjutant General White, Quartermaster General Tredway, and Assistant Quartermaster General Lawrence, Commissary General Wadsworth, and Assistant Commissary General Clark, all busily engaged in conducting their respective departments, all overrun with work.

The Second Regiment was mustered into service on the 12th inst., at Madison, by Capt. J. B. McIntyre, of 1st Regiment United States Cavalry. He pronounces them a very fine body of men. They number nearly 1100 in all. The Ladies of Madison gave the troops a full outfit of Havelocks.

It is of this regiment that a good story has been already told by one of our correspondents. By the late law of Wisconsin, a bounty of $5 per month in addition to his regular pay, is given to the wife or family of volunteers in service. The boys of the Second have been making good use of their time and a large number of newly wedded wives are left behind at their departure. The boys thought it would not do to *lose the $5 per month*. One instance before reported in our columns represents one gallant youth as leaving Camp Randall, to hunt himself up a wife, which he did, and of seven days furlough made six a short sweet honeymoon, such is the power of an uniform in assaults on female affections.

It takes quite a sum of money to pay off a regiment, as is shown by the Paymaster's books, of sums disbursed to the gallant Second. Some items connected therewith, collated by our reporter, may not be uninteresting to our readers. The average amount paid to each company is $2,400, making something like $24,000 for the Regiment, the companies having been in service on an average of 53 days. Of this amount each company gets $1400 in gold, the balance being in currency. The pay of the officers runs up pretty large—Captains, $190; 1st Lieut. $170; 2d Lieut. $150; 1st Sergeant, $36; Privates, $19.

The Chaplain of the 2d Regiment is Rev. J. C. Richmond an eccentric and widely known clergyman of Milwaukee, who preached in St. Luke's Church on Sabbath last, and bade farewell to the congregation, announcing his appointment as military chaplain.

Mr. Richmond is fully up to these times, and there will be no contingency of camp or field that will overtake him in a state of somnolence—speaking of a clergyman, we forbear the usual phrase of "caught napping." Mr. Richmond is full of grit, and believes in material means of advancing gospel purposes. Thus, to illustrate the chaplain's spirit, a story is told, that in a difficulty with a former congregation in Milwaukee, the vestry barred out the Rector from his church. He was equal to the emergency, shouldered a stout plank, and marching up to the door, began an attack instanter. "In the name of the Father (*thump*) the Son (*bang*), and the Holy Ghost" (*crash*), and the Rector entered amid a halo of glory and splinters. Such a man will never preach anything but the pluckiest doctrines to the Second Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers.

On their departure from camp, the excellent and patriotic Gov. Randall made a most stirring and patriotic farewell address.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF GOV. RANDALL.

Soldiers of the Second Regiment, and Citizens of the State of Wisconsin! It becomes my duty, as the Executive officer of your State, and in behalf of the people of the State, I now bid you a parting farewell. Soldiers! you leave us to-day on no holiday parade—no 4th-of-July celebration. You go on a holy mission. You do not go for any pecuniary gain, nor do you leave us for your $11 a month, nor your officers for their pay. You respond to your country's call. Your hearts are in the cause. You go not for the honor of Wisconsin or of any State; you go to maintain the rights and liberties of all the States.

Soldiers, I assure you that no government ever accomplished any thing pertaining to greatness without the sacrifice of blood. It was blood that secured to each and every one of you the rights and liberties that you and I now enjoy—and which rights you are now about to defend, with, perhaps, the sacrifice of your blood. You leave us with the prayers of 800,000 citizens of Wisconsin to follow you. Our eyes will be on you. Falter not, and fear not. Never let it be said that a Wisconsin soldier was wounded in the back.

You have but one enemy to contend against that is even greater than the rebel forces. It is not necessary for me to mention what that enemy is, but let me impress upon you the importance of every man to abstain, from this day, the most totally from that which would in any degree unfit him for the duties of the camp, or of the battle field. Fear not for those you leave behind you—for not a wife or child of any one of you shall want for anything during your absence. And now, soldiers of the Second Regiment, the people of Wisconsin bid you a parting farewell—and they trust you in the care and keeping of an allwise Providence, who, we pray, will love, care and protect you in your holy and righteous cause, now and hereafter.

The regiment left Madison at 10 A. M. yesterday, escorted to the cars by an immense concourse of spectators. In good order, and with great expedition the troops were stowed upon two special trains, each drawn by two engines, and each made up of three baggage cars and twelve first-class cars. Amid the cheers of the crowd and salutes of artillery the gallant troops were off for Virginia.

The trains reached Janesville about 1 P. M., and there disembarked to partake of an elegant collation furnished by the citizens. The ladies were out in force. The feast was a rich one and the welcome most genial. Strawberries and cream in abundance followed the substantials of the repast, and every volunteer was fed and filled, knapsack and canteen not forgotten.

Throughout the whole journey gallant Wisconsin sent out her welcome and farewell to her brave sons. At stations, crossings and cross-roads flags were flying, cannon fired, and cheers sent after the swift trains.

The regiment was met sixteen miles from this city by a special escort and committee, and attended to the depot, where the troops debarked about 6 P. M. Their march across the city was a continued ovation. The escort was admirably managed by Col. J. H. Tucker, and Lieut. Col.'s J. R. Scott and Booth, and the following companies made up the same. The Light Guard Band leading, was followed by

Co. A Zouaves, Captain Hayden.
Co. B Zouaves, Captain Clyborne.
Co. D Zouaves, Captain Colby.
Co. F, Highlanders, Captain Kuffen.
Light Guards, 60th Reg't, Lieu. G. W. Gage.
Anderson Rifles, Captain Raymond.

Several officers of the Irish Brigade were also in the procession, which moved from the depot through Lake street, Michigan avenue, and Van Buren street to the Michigan Southern depot, where the regiment took the cars for the east, leaving at half past 9 o'clock last evening. All along their route through the city, thousands of spectators lined both sides of the streets. The enthusiasm was great. Much praise was elicited by the appearance of these troops, to whom our whole community wish a safe journey. Wisconsin has need to be proud of her regiments. They will do honor to the Northwest.

NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

The Commencement Exercises at Evanston.

College Commencement! How many hearts thrill with the thronging associations called up by the magic words: The ending of the preparation for study—the beginning of the student's real life! Looked forward to with longing gaze as the end of toilsome trouble—looked back upon in after years as the point where the now weary heart bade adieu to quiet and repose.

Commencement at Evanston! Out of the city—away from the bustling, dirty streets, the jarring crowds, the tumultous cares that crowd the murmur of the town, away from masses of solid wall out to the grassy lawns of the country, the quiet village, where the old-fashioned country church slumbers on its green pavement, where the leaf-fringed shadows creep for rest beneath the heavy foliage of the dense trees, where the lowing cows stare stupidly at you in the streets, their tinkling bell calling to mind the old homestead and barn; out in the country where we breathe the air fresh from the hand of nature, and stretching at full length upon the grass, blesses God for existence—this was Commencement at Evanston, the pleasant village, a stretch of but twelve miles from Chicago, where each house sits undisturbed in its own park, and where the "deep-sounding" waves of the restless Lake ever lash the shore, suggesting ever in its melancholy undertone the hereafter and the Invisible.

A beautiful day was given, the fleeting clouds obscured the sun; and the pleasant breeze, redolent of wood and meadow, just swayed the tops of the grove and bending trees around the academic retreats of the University.

The class examinations, commenced on Friday last, having been brought to a close, the Hinman Literary Society was addressed on Wednesday evening by Prof. Noyes, Vice-President and Acting President of the institution since the departure of Dr. Foster. His theme was was "The Element of Manly Character and of a Manly Scholarship." His address occupying one hour and a half in its delivery, is spoken of as very able, and commanding during the entire time the undivided attention of the audience. The Society have requested a copy for publication, so that our readers at an early day may participate in the pleasure felt by those whom he addressed.

At the close of the address, the Society, as a token of respect for their teacher, presented Prof. Noyes with a gold mounted cane; the presentation address and the cordial reply contributing an unexpected item in the evening's pleasure.

Yesterday morning the Baccalaureate address was delivered in the village church by Rev. H. Bannister, D. D. who fills the chair of Hebrew in the Biblical Institute. He selected as an appropriate line of thought the consideration of that which is essential to a success in life—"A Due Attention to the True and Good, in Culture and Character," treating in its proper connection the relation of the ministry of the Beautiful to the True and the Good. Suggestive rather than exhaustive, the discourse was so closely compact in style and logical connection of thought, that any abstract would but mar its rounded completeness.

We regret, especially, that we cannot give his discussion of the proper sphere of the Beautiful as an agency of culture. He regarded it as indispensable in Culture, but inferior and subordinate to the true and the good as an agency of Culture. If truth and goodness, in character, are æsthetical adornments, there is a discount upon that character. It may be robust, philosophic, severe, lofty; but, wanting the grace, the spirit, the sympathy, the warmth of spirit and emotion which the other part of its nature demands, it may make ill-judged exactions and show morbidness at all points where soundness and healthful vigor are indispensable.

The closing remarks, conveying the tender solicitude and parting admonitions of their instructors to those before them were stamped with that weighty seriousness and eloquence which proceed from a direct, straightforward, manly heart.

In the afternoon, at 2½ P. M., headed by a brass band from the city, the procession of students, alumni, professors, visiting board, and distinguished visitors proceeded from the college building to the church, where the Commencement Exercises were held. The stage was decorated with graceful festoons of evergreens, in which were twined the spoils of the village gardens. The exercises proceeded in the following order.

MUSIC.
ORATION—Conflict of Truth with Error; Martin Mohler, Lewistown, Pa.
ORATION—The Invisible manifest in the Visible; John C. Wilson, Belle Plain, (excused).
MUSIC.
ORATION—Plato and Aristotle; Warren Taplin, East Corinth, Vt.
ORATION—Battles; William A. Spencer, Rock Island.
MUSIC.
ORATION—The Power of Eloquence; James W. Haney, Bushnell.
MUSIC.

The addresses indicated thought and cultivation, reflecting honor on themselves and the method of instruction.

At their close the degrees were conferred by Prof. Noyes.

A Levee in the evening, at the pleasant residence of Prof. Noyes, on the corner of University Avenue, was the occasion of a pleasant gathering, where parting salutations and friendly greetings were kindly interchanged. The residents of Evanston freely tendered the hospitalities of their houses to the many strangers called in by the occasion.

And so, most pleasantly to all its participants, passed Commencement Day at Evanston.

The Hoffman Dragoons.

The lavish praises that have been showered upon Capt. Schambeck's Hoffman Dragoons, by our entire community, was decidedly dampened yesterday by the circumstance that on being brought up before Capt. Pitcher, U. S. A., the officer appointed to muster them into Federal service, the troop to a man sat firm and still in their saddles and *refused to take the oath to serve three years*.

This in the face of the fact that they are under orders to proceed at once to Grafton, Va., made their reluctance seem a little suspicious, but it was speedily explained to have no other cause than a determination on the part of the Dragoons to have all arrears due them by the State, paid, and arms furnished them in advance of their taking the oath. Both reasons are in bad taste, and we are glad to know, an entire exception to the rule of all our volunteers of every nationality thus far.

Those Dragoons will be paid, there is no doubt of that, but in any event this has nothing to do with their being mustered into the Government service, and the mustering officer very properly refused to accept or offer any conditions. One thing is certain, the Hoffman Dragoons must either enter the Federal service, or their horses and equipments will be given to those who are burning to go. Every saddle in the troop could be filled in a day. We hope to hear this morning that the Dragoons have thought better of their decision, and are ready to enter the war, otherwise better men because more willing men, must take their places.

The Reception and Escort Yesterday.

There were several features in the reception of the Second Wisconsin Regiment yesterday, deserving special notice. Much credit is due to Col. Tucker and Lieut Colonels Scott and Booth for the excellent manner of the same. The Zouaves came up from their camp and made a fine appearance. David A. Gage, Esq., Superintendent of the city railway, met them at the city limits with full supply of cars. At the Tremont House, mine host, Messrs. Gage Bro. and Drake opened the new dining-hall and gave a very neat free collation, to which about eight o'clock these companies from the Zouave camp sat down, and made a pleasant affair of it.

As the Second Regiment were seated in the Michigan Southern cars, a full supply of excellent hot coffee was furnished by the railroad officers, and partaken of by all the troops.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1861.

The money market shows no new features. Matters are dull decidedly, with no immediate prospect of an improvement. The fact is, the bank capital of the city is nearly all wiped out by the fall of our infamous secession currency, and until capital can have time to accumulate, or it concentrates here from other portions of the country, those who are accustomed to rely upon bank accommodations to carry along their business, will be likely to have a hard time of it. There is scarcely a bank in the city that is in a condition to loan money, and when one remembers how crowded they were with customers a few months ago, and sees them now nearly deserted, the contrast produces anything but cheerful emotions. There is, however, some consolation in the fact that so bitter has been the experience of our people that they will not tolerate any more "wild-cat" banking, or anything like it. If they consent to take a bank bill for their produce, it must be on the certainty that it is convertible into coin, and that they are well assured that it will continue to be so. The condition in which our bankers and capitalists find themselves placed by an irresistible necessity has convinced them that they are equally interested in doing business upon a sound, healthy basis. All parties are thoroughly satisfied that irresponsible banking cannot again obtain a foothold at the West. The State of Illinois must loose at least from five to seven millions directly by retiring her bank issues, and from a third to a half of the loss will fall upon Chicago. This capital is clean gone forever, but such is the recuperative energy of our people that before many months business will move along as in years gone by, and we shall live wiser, if indeed we are poorer, from the experience through which we have passed.

We scarcely know what quotations to make for money. Most of the bankers have none to loan; and very few outsiders are disposed to operate, and in truth few have any means to employ in legitimate discounts. For many months previous to the first of April, the banks had so much currency that they absorbed all the really good business paper that offered. Outside operations now begin to show themselves, and the street rates range at 1½@2½ per cent per month. Men who know nothing of the mysteries of the large cities may wonder how anybody can pay such rates, and certainly no regular business can afford it; but among a large population where a heavy business is done, somebody is constantly coming across opportunities where he can afford for a short time to pay a big interest. From present prospects, those who have real money will for a time at least, again have matters about their own way. All business, however gradually finds its proper equilibrium, and although for a time, those who are forced to borrow, may suffer severely, yet bottom must be reached before many months, or at most, many years, have rolled away.

There is little doing in exchange. The street and Board of Trade rates are about ¼@⅜c per cent. discount for coin, and ¼@⅜ per cent. for approved currency. The bank rates are ⅜@½c above the quotations just given.

PRESENT VALUE OF ILLINOIS CURRENCY.

For the convenience of our subscribers we republish the list of the Illinois banks and the rates at which their bills were purchased TO-DAY by our city brokers. There is no certainty, however, that they will bring this price to-morrow. If our subscribers send them to us, we prefer they should credit them for what we can sell them on the day they are received.

No. 1—85 CENTS.

Alton Bank.	Exchange Bank of H. A. Tucker & Co.
Bank of Bloomington.	Kane County Bank.
Bank of Galena.	Marine B'nk of Chicago.
Bank of Northern Ill.	McLean County Bank.
Chicago Bank.	

No. 2—70 CENTS.

Bank of America.	International "
City Bank of Ottawa.	Mechanics' "
Cumberland Co. Bank.	Pittsfield "
E. I. Tinkham & Co's.	Union "
Highland Bank.	

No. 3—60 CENTS.

American Bank.	Illinois Central Bank.
Bank of Indemnity.	Mahaiwe "
Bank of Sparta.	Merchants' "
Fulton Bank.	Patriotic "
Ill. State Security Bank.	Reapers' "

No. 4—55 CENTS.

Bond County Bank.	Marshall County Bank.
Columbian "	Ohio River "
Franklin "	Pamet "
Illinois River "	United States Stock B'k.

No. 5—50 CENTS.

Bank of Brooklyn.	Central Bank.
" Commerce.	Eagle "
" Geneseo.	Lake Michigan "
" Illinois.	Olympic "
" Jackson Co.	State Stock "
Bull's Head Bank.	Wheat Growers' "

No. 6—40 CENTS.

Agricultural Bank.	Grayville Bank.
Bank of Albion.	Humboldt "
" Aledo.	Kankakee "
" Federal Union.	Kaskaska "
" Metropolis.	Mississippi River Bank.
" Republic.	Narragansett "
" Southern Ill.	Shawnese "
Edgar County Bank.	Toulon "
Farmers' Bk, N. Canton.	Warren County "
Garden State Bank.	Western Bank of Ill.

No. 7—35 CENTS.

Alisana Bank.	Farmers' Bank of Ill.
American Exchange B'k.	Farmers' and Traders'.
Bank of Ashland.	Frontier Bank.
" Aurora.	Grand Prairie Bank.
" Benton.	Hampden "
" Carmi.	Illinois State "
" Chester.	Jersey County "
" Commonwealth.	Lancaster "
" Elgin.	Lafayette "
" Naperville.	Merchants' and Drovers'
" Pike County.	Morgan County Bank.
" Quincy.	National "
" Raleigh.	New Market "
Belvidere Bank.	Prairie State "
Canal Bank.	Plowman's "
Com'cial B'k, N. Haven.	Reed's "
Corn Exchange Bank.	Railroad "
Continental "	Rock Island "
Citizens' "	State Bank of Illinois.
Com'cial B'k; Palestine.	Southern Bank of Ill.
Corn Planters' Bank.	Union County Bank.
Douglas "	

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of this morning says

This has been another extremely dull day in the money market, and there has been no change in the general tone since yesterday. Eastern exchange is nominally at 12 per cent. premium for Missouri money, and that, considering the standing of that kind of funds, is better than might be expected. Gold worth 15 per cent, and sales light. Trade and commerce being about dried up, there is very little change or exchange needed. If the devil had all of the banks—which he is sure to have when he gets his own—we might have specie enough in circulation to do what little business is now being done without losing 15 per cent. on every dollar. But people will learn after a while that banking institutions are an expensive luxury, (!) and the pretended accommodations to the community to have banks through which to transact business, is about the completest humbug of this age of humbugs.

MILWAUKEE.—There is very little Wisconsin currency here. What is current in Milwaukee sells at 80@85. The lower figures are the more usual quotation. It is worth more *to-day* at Milwaukee, and we advise all our readers to send it there and give our neighbors down the Lake the full benefit of it. The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

Money matters continue to work along smoothly. The demand for money is not what we usually term heavy, but is sufficient to keep pretty much all the currency our banks at present can furnish in active movement, and the general business of the city was never better at this period of the year. Exchange rates about the same as noted in our last issue, viz: selling rate at banks ½ per cent. premium, buying rate 5⅛. The majority of the banks sold city customers all they wanted for their own use, and we know whereof we speak in stating that the leading banks of the city sold from from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars each at the current rate to-day.

THEY TUMBLE.—The Northern Bank, at Green Bay, Wisconsin, has suspended. It is in the approved list of Banks adopted by the Milwaukee Bankers' Convention. The real value of its bills has been estimated by the Bank Comptroller at about 53 cents. With stoical composure the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of this morning tosses this item off with three lines that would do honor to a surgeon in a French hospital:

The circulation of the Northern Bank was only about $19,000 on the 3d day of May. Its notes will continue to be received at par.

"At par." No Sir ee. Try to pass them in this city, or deposit them with the only Bank of issue now doing business here, and you will discover your mistake. The bottom of the tub has fallen out, and the "confidence game" is played out. Milwaukee has got rid of her currency for wheat, and now the Banks are tumbling on every hand. Stand from under, and don't be fooled any longer.

Since the above was in type, we learn that several other Banks have suspended. See particulars elsewhere.—*Lacrosse (Wis.) Republican.*

Explosion of the Bank Bubble.

The arrangement entered into by the Bankers' Convention in Milwaukee proves to be nothing else than a fraud upon the public. We say "fraud" in the full sense of the term as defined by Webster—viz: artifice by which the right or interest of another is injured." The Banker's Convention published to the world through the public press that the bills of the Banks embraced in the approved list would be received as currency until the 1st day of December, 1861. Under that assurance the farmers have sold their produce for the bills in that list. Some of those Banks have suspended, and others are sure to tumble. The bills of these suspended Banks, have to our positive knowledge, been refused and rejected at the counter of one, and we believe by several of the associated Banks embraced in the so called "Current List." It is a rough piece of business for a Bank whose bills are worth par or 90c or 80c to receive at par on deposit a bill worth in reality only 50c or 60c, but it is no fault of the farmers. On the contrary the game has been disastrous to those who have sold their grain for this trash called "currency." Try to deposit or pay a note with the bills of any of the suspended Banks at the only one of the three banks of issue that continues business in this city, and you will find that the gate is shut against the bills of those Banks that were recently issued to the public under the auspices and pledge of the Bankers' Convention.—*Lacrosse (Wis.) Republican.*

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	....	18958	64	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	1283	20391	4097	2030	5461	394
C. & R. I. R. R	1190	6300	6300	....	....	350
I. C. R. R.	340	7700	7700	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	361	12800	17610	....	450	795
C. & N. W. R. R.	788	11861	464	311	730	390
C., A. & St. L. RR.	....	....	100	....	....	....
Total	3962	60042	50099	2395	6634	1859

	Seeds, lbs.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wine brls.	Live Hogs No.	Pot's bu.
By Lake	....	....	....	....	....	....
By Canal	....	....	....	310	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	1820	....	....	213
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	17	....	50	....	....
I. C. R. R.	....	....	3000	10	50	456
C. B. & Q. R. R.	110	60	690	115	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
C. A. & St. R. R.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	110	77	5510	485	50	665

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	B'rly bu.
To Buffalo	2050	33500	64360	38000	....	....
To Oswego	....	15800	....	....	....	....
To Ogdsburg	900	....	....	....	....	....
To Pt Colb'ne	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Sarnia	....	....	....	....	....	....
To Prescott	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	2950	49300	64360	38000	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JUNE 20.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Lumber, ft	1,422	Wheat, bu	32,000
Shingles, no	40,000	Corn, bu	37,050
Lath, no	70,000		
Fruits, lbs	18,000		
Wood, cds	378		
Fish, brls	132		
Highwines, brls.	50		
Flour, brls	195		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL, JUNE 19.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Corn, bu	18,958	Lumber, ft	281,744
Highwines, brls	310	Shingles, no	8,500
		Salt, brls	75

The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 9th inst., was telegraphed to-day, reporting a decline of 3@4d. per cental on wheat, 6@9d. on the week; flour very dull and pressingly offered at a decline of 1s, without buyers; corn offered at a reduction of 1s@1s 3d. per quarter, without buyers; beef quiet and unchanged; pork reported at a decline of 2s 6d@3s; bacon 1s@2s lower; lard dull and nominal.

Before the above news was received, there was a fair inquiry for wheat, and about 50,000 bushels were sold at yesterday's prices; but the moment the dispatches were made known, the market became panic-stricken, and prices dropped 3c per bushel, rallying slightly after the first New York dispatches were received, but closing very dull under later intelligence from that market. About 100,000 bushels of all grades changed hands at 64@67½c for No 1 spring; 56@58½c for No 2 spring; and 47c for Rejected spring—closing at about the inside figures. The Flour market also felt depressed under the influence of the foreign news, and we note a decline in prices of 5@10c, with sales of 1700 bbls at $4.25@4.00 for spring extras—the latter quotation being for a very choice and favorite brand. There was a good demand for Corn and the market was tolerably active, at former prices, about 120,000 bushels having changed hands, at 23¼@24c for Canal and River Mixed afloat; 25c for High Mixed do afloat; and 21½@22c for Mixed in store—the market closing quiet. Oats were sold at 13c. Rye and Barley were neglected. Highwines continue dull.

Vessels were scarce and rates firm. Only one vessel was engaged at 8c for wheat to Buffalo, and one, to arrive, at 4½c for corn to Port Sarnia.

The Crops in Wisconsin.

Our special reporter, who has just returned returned from a trip into Wisconsin, along the line of the Northwestern Railroad, reports the crops of wheat, oats and barley all along the line of that road, in excellent condition. The wheat looks splendid.

Wool.

The time has nearly arrived when the new clip of Wool will be ready for market, and the growers of this valuable staple are anxious to know what will be the ruling rates for the different grades of wool produced in the Northwest. Before a correct and well founded opinion can be given, we must carefully survey the aspect of things by which we are surrounded, and if we can form any opinion from the condition of things now existing in all the great manufacturing districts and commercial cities, and throughout the country, it is highly probable that Wool will rule lower this season than for many years past.

We see from a public sale of Wool which has just taken place at the city of Boston, Mass., the best grades of Ohio and Michigan old fleece (fancy clip), which always brings in market from 5 to 10 cents per pound more than our best grades of Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana wools, were sold at from 33½ to 36c, which must have cost in these States not less than from 48 to 53c cents, showing a loss of from 14@17c per pound. Under the present unsettled and disturbed state of affairs, it is thought by those in the trade that manufacturers and dealers will not think it prudent or safe to purchase this year's clip unless it can be had from 10 to 15c below last year's prices. Whether the farmers will feel inclined to sell their Wool at such a depreciation is a question which we will not enter into. Every man must be his own judge as to this.

Very little Wool has been received here yet—two or three small lots only having changed hands at 18@25c per lb.

Tuesday's New York Cattle Market.

BULL'S HEAD—New York Cattle Market, Tuesday, June 18.—It does not appear likely that we shall have to make any change in the figures of our table of quotations from those used last week, when we make up to-morrow the report of the market for the week. Nearly all the stock will be sold at prices equivalent to 8@8½ cents, net, a pound, ranging from 7½ to 9 cents, being generally a fair average quality of good fat steers. It is quite difficult to say how many bullocks are on sale to-day, but we think about 3,200. Since our last report, we find that there have been entered upon the yard books 66 droves, ranging from 13 head to 426 head, making a total of 3,850 head. Of these, it is said that about 500 head come here on Saturday for wholesale butchers, and to go East, and some were also sold on Saturday, and on Monday about 350 were retailed, principally of the lightest grade, and sellers say at $3 a head more than the selling price of the same grade to-day. Several of the brokers, and nearly all the drovers, are satisfied that the sales of Monday have injured the market to-day equal to that sum per head, and of course they are very much dissatisfied. In fact there appears to be no way of settling the feeling of dissatisfaction but an agreement between all the principal brokers and drovers to ignore the Monday trade, and fix the business of the market as it has been for some months—that is, opening on Tuesday and closing on Wednesday.

Of the business to-day, we may say that when the market opened this morning there was such a show of a short supply that most of the brokers tried to establish an advance, and we think the first sales were at prices better for the drover than last week; but as the day advanced the business grew dull, and it was generally thought that the market was not as good as it was last Tuesday, and we thought there was very little confidence that to-morrow would be as good as last Wednesday. Sales were, therefore, pushed at a slight decline. The weather is quite favorable, being dry, and for the time of year cool; but the large wholesale butchers do not seem inclined to buy as largely as usual, and report the trade in beef very dull at low prices.

The proportion of the stock coming from Illinois is a matter of wonder to every one, and it is equally wonderful that so large a portion of it is of a quality that will make first rate retail market beef.

As the day draws to a close we find the brokers have a little more confidence in holding cattle over for sale to-morrow, hoping it will prove, as it did last week, three or four dollars ahead better than the average of the opening day,

The sheep and lamb market, and the hog market, will be again reported very hard for drovers.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Grain Market.

Grain buyers who are shipping wheat to Milwaukee, are to-day offering at LaCrosse 70 cents in "Wisconsin currency," for best club wheat or 60 cents in gold—a difference of 16⅔ per cent. For spring wheat, buyers offered 53 to 60 cents in "currency." Farmers should only receive such bills as can be paid out for goods or debts within five minutes after the sale of their wheat. Don't "sleep on doubtful money." We say to the farmers of LaCrosse and adjoining counties, be careful what you touch—the guaranteed bills have been repudiated. Some of the bills that pass at 80 cts. are good for 60, 70 and 80 cents, while others that pass "current," are worth only 50 cents. The arrangement of the Banker's Convention has exploded, by the action of some of the associated banks refusing to take the bills of banks that have been nominally "current," because guaranteed by the Convention, up to the 1st of December.—*La Crosse Wis. Republican.*

The Crops in Indiana.

THE WHEAT.—Our exchanges in different parts of the State represent the wheat crop as looking poorly and promising a meagre yield. Others say it looks well and a large amount of grain will be harvested. The army worm is doing considerable damage, but its ravages are mostly confined to meadows. Altogether, we think that the yield of wheat will be nearly, or quite on an average as compared with the past five years. This opinion is based on statements of the present condition of the crops.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

CROPS.—A heavy crop of flax seed will be raised in this county.

Corn is growing finely. An unusually large crop was planted.

A large crop of potatoes have been planted. Of beans also.

The prospect is that we will have an abundant yield of wheat.—*Rondolph Journal.*

LUMBER FREIGHTS.—At no previous period for many years past has there been such a scarcity of lumber freights as the present season, owing to the very few sales which have been made, there being little or no demand except for home consumption. On the other hand, the amount of staves in readiness for shipment is, without doubt, double that of any previous year. Vessels in quest of freights can find at this and other points in this vicinity any quantity of the latter in readiness for going forward at fair paying rates.—*Det. Advertiser.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

NOTE.—*Quotations of sales given in this Market Report, are understood to be for good convertible currency, unless otherwise stated.*

THURSDAY EVENING, June 20.

FREIGHTS—Vessels scarce and rates firm. The engagements were—to Oswego: Schr L. B. Crocker, corn, at 10c; schr Lathrop, wheat at 11c. To Port Sarnia: schr Minett Mitchell, to arrive, corn at 4½c. To Buffalo: Schr Live Oak, wheat at 8c.

FLOUR—Received, 3,962 bbls; shipped by lake, 2,950 bbls. Market dull, and 5@10c lower. Sales 200 bbls "Peerless" spring extra at $3 90@4 del; 100 bbls "Ionic" do at $3 50 del; 100 bbls "Wacousta" at $3 50 del, in New York ...; 200 bbls "Kankakee" at $3 60 del; 100 bbls ... at $3 37½ del; 100 bbls "Merchants' Mills" ... at $3 ... del; 100 bbls fair extra at $3 40 del; 300 bbls do at $3 ... del; 200 bbls do at $3 25 del.

WHEAT—Received, 60,043 bu; shipped, 49,300 bu. Market declined 3@3c per bu. Sales 34,000 bu No 1 spring (in two lots) at 66½c f. o. b. (sold before the steamer); 20,000 bu do at 66c in store at 65c; 3000 bu do at 65c—in gold; 1500 bu do at 64c—gold; 7000 bu do at 63½c; 3000 bu do at 69c; 1200 bu No 2 spring in store (before the steamer) at 58½c; 4000 bu do at 58c; 2000 bu do at 58c—gold; 500 bu do at 57c; 2500 bu do at 56½c; 3000 bu do at 55½c—gold; 5000 bu do at 56½c; 10,000 bu do at 56c; 1000 bu rejected in store at 47c.

Sales by sample were as follows—150 bags extra Club at 68c on track; 400 bags do Good Spring at 65c on track—gold; 104 bags do at 66c on track; 74 bags fair at 68c on track.

CORN—Received, 50,099 bu; shipped, 64,360 bu. Market firm and active. Sales, 5,500 bu River High Mixed (choice) at 25c afloat; 10,000 bu River Mixed at 24c afloat; 20,000 bu Canal Mixed at 23½c afloat; 20,000 bu Mixed at 24c f.o.b.; 30,000 bu in store at 22c; 12,000 bu do at 21½c; 10,000 bu do at 21½c; 2,500 bu do at 21½c—gold; 3,000 bu Rejected in store at 17½c; 1,000 bu do at 17¾c.

OATS—Received, 2,395 bu; shipped, 38,000 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 1,500 bu No. 1 at 13c in store—buyers generally offering 12½c.

RYE—Received, 6,634 bu. Market neglected. No transactions.

BARLEY—Received, 1,859 bu. Market neglected. No transactions.

HIGHWINES—Received, 485 brls. Market dull and heavy. Sales 150 brls country wines at 12c.

ALCOHOL—Steady at 27@30c ₩ gal.

BACON—1,000 lbs smoked country Hams at 8¼c; 1,000 lbs smoked Shoulders at 6c.

MESS PORK—No transactions, and market nominal at $15@16.

LARD—Nominal at 8½@8¾c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 7@7½c.

HIDES—Dull. We quote:—Dry Flint, 8@9c; Green Salted, 4@4½c.

EGGS—In good demand at 6½@7c ₩ doz.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.50@1.75 ₩ doz; Turkies, 7½@8c ₩ lb.

POTATOES—Very dull. Sales, 200 sks good Nehannocks at 18c del.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 50 Hogs, and 77 Beeves. Market very quiet and unchanged. Retail lots Cattle selling at $2.75@3.50. Hogs steady—34 head, av. 245 lbs sold at $3.00.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 20—Flour opened quiet, closed heavy and unsettled at 5@15c lower. Private accounts by the Africa are unfavorable. Sales 9,800 brls at $4.25@4.50 for super state; $4.70@4.80 for extra state; $4.35@4.50 for super western; $4.85@5.00 for common to medium extra western; $5.30@5.35 for shipping brands of round hoop Ohio, and $5.50@6.85 for trade brands—market closing heavy with a strong downward tendency. Canadian flour rules dull, and common grades are lower; sales 600 brls at $4.70@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and nominally unchanged. Corn meal dull; sales 160 brls caloric at $3.

WHISKY—Demand moderate and the market scarcely so firm; sales 80 brls at 16½@16¾.

GRAIN—Wheat opened heavy and closed unsettled and 2@3c lower. The private accounts by the Africa are very unfavorable. Sales 29,000 bu Chicago spring at 90@1.06; 14,800 bu Racine spring at $1.08@1.12; 26,000 bu Canada club at $1.08@1.19, the latter price for very choice; 58,500 bu Mil club at 93@1.15; 8500 bu amber Iowa at $1.18@1.19; 25,400 bu amber red western at $1.20@1.28, chiefly at $1.25@1.26, closing at $1.25; 12,000 bu white Canadian at $1.27@1.28; 16,400 bu white western at $1.30, $1.40@1.50; white Kentucky, $1.67. Rye steady at 68c for prime. Barley dull at 55@63c. Corn quiet, with fair demand for export and home consumption; sales 73,000 bu at 42@48 for inferior to prime now mixed, 52 for western yellow, 50@51 for white western. Oats—In moderate request at 30@31 for western and Canadian, and 31@32½ for state.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy and lower. Sales of 775 brls at $15.25@15.50; mess closing with sellers at $15.20, and $10.25@10.50 for prime, chiefly at inside price. Beef dull and heavy at $4.00@4.50; primo; $5.50@6.00 mess; $9.00@10.00 repacked mess $10.00@11.00 for extra mess. In prime mess beef there is nothing of moment doing. Prices nominally unchanged. Beef hams dull, nominal. Cut meats in limited request at 5@5½c; shoulders at 6@8½c. Hams and bacon dull and unchanged. Lard, a shade easier; sales of 500 brls at 8⅝@9⅝c. Butter—8@13c for Ohio, and 8@15c for State. Cheese steady at 2@7c in quantities.

STOCKS—Generally steady and dull. C and T 2¢; Gal and C 60¾; I C scrip 66¼; M S gur'd at 28¼; Harlem R R Pfd at 28; Chi and R I 85½; Harlem R R 9¾; N Y Cent 74; La C and M Grants 1c; Chi and N W first m bonds 35¼; N Y 6s 90¾; U S 5s 65 86½; U S 6s 81 94; U S 5s 74 coupons 76¾; U S 6s 81 Registered 84½; Mo 39¾; Ga 6s 43; N C 45¾; Va 6s 40.

OSWEGO, June 20.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull. Sales 3000 bu No 1 Chicago spring at 86c. Corn 35c. Other grains are nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. Flour 28c, wheat 8c, corn 7c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—4680 brls flour, 103,300 bu wheat. 7400 bu corn, 3200 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—1900 brls flour, 80,300 bu wheat, 24,000 bu corn, 7000 bu rye.

BUFFALO, June 20.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat, market closed a shade easier. Sales 38,000 bu No 2 Chicago spring at 75c; 10,000 bu Mil club, 82c; 13,000 bu red winter, $1.11; 5,000 bu northwestern club, 82c. Corn steady and in good demand. Sales 80,000 bu at 33@33½c, all but one boat load at inside figure. Oats steady. Sales 22,000 bu at 22c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—10½c for corn and 11½c for wheat to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—11,000 brls flour, 13,400 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, 25,000 bu oats, 12,000 bu rye.

CANAL EXPORTS—20,000 bu corn, 49,000 bu oats, 5,000 bu rye.

Foreign Markets.

PER AFRICA. LIVERPOOL, June 8.

BREADSTUFFS—Weather favorable for crops. Richardson & Spencer, Bigelow & Wakefield and Nash report all articles very dull and lower. Flour almost nominal and pressingly offered at a further decline of 1s since Tuesday; extra state 26@27s; Ohio 27@28s 6d. Wheat very dull and freely offered at a further decline of 3d per cental; making a fall of 6@9d on the whole week; red 10s 6d@12s 3d; white 11s 6d@14s. Corn very dull and offered at a further reduction of 1s@1s 3d, without buyers: mixed 26s 6d@30s; yellow 31@30s 6d; white 30s 6d@33s 6d. Provisions—Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork in moderate request; Wakefield, Nash & Co., say 2s 6d@3s cheaper. Bacon depressed, 1s@2s lower; prices nominal. Lard dull and nominal, 50@52s. The Brokers' Circular reports sugar very dull, and fully 6d lower. Coffee inactive. Rice in fair demand at late rates.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barings report English wheat 1s@2s, and foreign is per quarter lower; white American 61s@63s; red 57s@61s. Flour dull, 27s 6d@31s 6d. Sugar dull, and 6d lower. Tea unchanged; Congou 11d@1s. Coffee in good demand and steady. Tallow flat and lower.

LIVERPOOL, June 9—Provisions dull. Consols 89⅝@89¾ for money, 90⅛@90¼ for account.

LATEST PER "AFRICA."

Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £227,000. Ill. C. shares quoted Saturday 40½@39½ discount; Erie shares 20⅛@21⅛.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... June 20.

Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 175 brls flour, 51 brls whisky, 23 bxs fish, 2,000 R R ties, 20 bu berries.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh; 9 tons fruits, 11 tons mdze, 1,000 ton h h goods, 1 horse.
Prop C Myers, Ryerson, Lincoln, 120 m lumber, 100 brls fish.
Prop L L Britton, Adams, Bronzonville, 9 bxs fish, 1,900 r r ties.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Bark Fontanelle, Case, Cleveland, 380 r r ties.
Bark Adriatic, Minor, Bay City, 275 m lumber.
Schr Queen of the West, Sargenton, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Schr Calcutta, Long, South Pier, 24 cds wood.
Schr Laurel, McNair, Pier Cove, 55 cds wood.
Schr Kleve, Donoghou, Bay City, 160 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Newton, Kallamazo, 50 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Antelope, Callow, Kallamazo, 43 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Schr Royal Albert, Coote, Collingwood, 100 m lumber.
Schr E G Grey, McGroil, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr G F Foster, Smith, Grand Haven, 84 cords wood.
Schr Fisk, Close, Milwaukee.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, Painters Pier, 34 cds wood, 15 m lumber.
Schr Franklin, Bird, Holland, 43 cds stave boards.
Schr Marble, Doherty, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Golden Harvest, Comstock, Buffalo, 50 tons powder, 50 tons car wheels.
Schr Hinsdale, Pierson, Hamlin's Pier, 39 cords wood, 40m lumber.
Schr Marion, Baker, Sheboygan, 95 cds wood.
Schr Elbe, Ruden, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.

CLEARED .... June 20.

Stmr Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph, 3 tons sundries, 70 tons groceries, 1 lot h h goods.
Prop Mears, Ryerson, Lincoln.
Prop Britton, Adams, Brownsville.
Prop Ottawa, Warren, Muskegon.
Prop Granite State, Davis, Ogdensburgh, 5434 bu corn, 1300 brls flour, 7 brls pork.
Schr Calcutta, Long, South Pier.
Schr Laurel, McKee, Pier Cove.
Schr Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo.
Schr Antelope, Callow, Kalamazoo.
Schr Grey, McCroll, Muskegon.
Schr Fisk, Close, Buffalo, 20,050 bu corn.
Schr Spartan, Cherry, Painter's Pier.
Schr Franklin, Bird, Holland.
Schr Golden Harvest, Comstock, Buffalo, 17,000 bu corn.
Schr Hinsdale, Parson, Hamlin's Pier.
Schr Marion, Baker, Muskegon.
Schr Elbe, Ruben, Muskegon.
Schr Raindeer, Murdock, Oswego, 12,000 bu wheat.
Schr Queen of rhe Lake, Largenton, Green Bay.
Bark Marquette, Best, Buffalo, 20,560 bu wheat.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSED DETROIT, June 19.—UP.—Str North Star; props Ogdensburgh, Dunkirk, Mendota, Galena; Vermont, Omar Pasha, Pittsburgh; bark T. F. Parke, Col. Ellsworth, City of Buffalo, R. G. Winslow; schrs W. A. Chisholm, L. Raab, Convoy, Ironsides, W. G. Grant, W. H. DeWitt.

DOWN.—Props Mohawk, Northern Light, Pocahontas, Dunkirk; brig Venice; schr Petrel.

SCHR. ANDERSON ASHORE.—The steamer Huron, Capt. Cole, arrived this morning from Saginaw and Thunder Bay. Capt. C. states that the vessel ashore at Point aux Barque is the schr Andover, owned by E. W. Hudson, Esq., of this city, which it was thought would prove a total loss, together with her cargo of lumber. Mr. H. has also received a letter from her captain, which in the main corroborates the above facts. We did not learn the particulars as to insurance.—*Det. Trib.*

MAN LOST.—Capt. Styan, of the schooner Preble, which passed down yesterday, reports a man lost over-board off Long Point Cut, Geo. Fletcher by name. He was a native of England.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

FROM EUROPE.—Bark Thomas F. Parks, from Europe, arrived this afternoon at Windsor with a cargo of general merchandise, destined in part for that place.—*Det. Advertiser.*

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED .... June 19.

Investigator, Athens, 30 c yds ruble stone, 32 c yds dimension stone.
P Northrup, Joliet, 60 c yds ruble stone.
Globe, Lockport, 5,300 bu corn.
Thames, Lasalle, 5,250 bu corn.
Mariner, Lasalle, 5,350 bu corn, 320 brls highwines.

CLEARED .... June 19.

America, Lasalle, 67,277 ft lumber.
Adella, Joliet.
Lioness, Ottawa.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 50 brls salt.
Alonzo, Leach, Lasalle, 57,697 ft lumber.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 1 ton mdze.
Globe, Lockport.
J H Leonard, Lasalle, 73,416 ft lumber.
Yorktown, Utica, 20 brls salt, 50 lbs household furniture.
Wm Merriam, Morris.
J L Alexander, Lockport, 43,444 ft lumber, 8,500 shingles, 25 brls salt.
Aquila, South.
Investigator, Athens, 310 ft lumber, 1,035 lbs machinery.
Clarissa, Morris, 4,000 ft lumber.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 20th inst., at St. John's Church by Rev. Hiram N. Bishop, Mr. [illegible], Wis., and Miss ELIZA GOLD of Chicago.

Amusements.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF CHICAGO.
Eighth Concert. First Season.
BRYAN HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1861.
Musical Director......HANS BALATKA.
Doors open at seven. To commence at eight punctually. Extra Tickets 50 cents to be had at the Music Stores of Root & Cady, and of Julius Bauer, in Larmon Block. No tickets sold at the door. je21-e979-2t

NOTICE.—The Lady Managers of the Orphan Asylum Association respectfully announce that they will hold their
ANNUAL FAIR,
For the Benefit of the Orphans, at BRYAN HALL,
On the 1st and 2d days of July.
Donations in Goods or Fancy Articles, to promote the object of the Fair, will be gratefully received by any of the Lady Managers, or at the Sisters of Mercy, No. 121 Wabash avenue. je21-e975-2w

BASKET PIC-NIC
EXCURSION
BY THE
Indiana Street Sunday School,
To the Camp Meeting Grove,
AT DESPLAINES,
On the Chicago and Northwestern Railway,
On SATURDAY, June 22d, 1861.
Whosoever will, let him come. Bring the women and children, and give them an airing in the Country. It will be cheaper than doctors' bills, and more convenient. We expect to have a good time.
Tickets, good to go and return, FIFTY CENTS for Adults; TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for Children.
☞ Be at the Northwestern Depot at 8 o'clock A. M.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 21st, BENEFIT of the universal favorite
MISS ADA WEBB,
Who will appear as SUKEY SCRAPE, with Song and Irish Jig; JACK JOLLY, with Hornpipe; and the new Union Song, written expressly for her and sung by her with unbounded applause, entitled
"THE UNION FOREVER FOR ME."
Miss EMMA WEBB IN THREE CHARACTERS in the popular protean comedy of
A DAY TOO LATE.
The performance will conclude with successful Extravaganza of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Miss Ada Webb ....as........ Beauty.
Mr. Myers ....as........ The Beast.
Mr. McVicker ....as........ John Quill.
Mr. Dillon ....as........ Old Pump.
THE CORPS DE BALLET AS ROSE BUDS.
Lords—Messrs. Graves, Cline, Hill, Marble, Mordaunt and Dennison.
The extravaganza will be revived with a better cast than when first produced; and all its original Scenic Beauties and Magic Changes, Fascinating Dances by the Gale sisters, and Songs, Duetts, Quartetts, Quintetts and Choruses, and a new and a
PATRIOTIC FINALE.

Wanted.

WANTED—A good Carriage Trimmer and a good Carriage Painter. Inquire at No. 44 Adams street. je20x3t

WANTED—Furnished Rooms, with Board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife. Best of reference given and desired. Address Post Office Box 3838. je20x1t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A First class Carriage Painter. Also, a Carriage Trimmer and a young man that has had some experience at wood work to work under instructions. Address L. F. HATHAWAY, Janesville, Wis. je20x3t

WANTED—A Partner with a cash capital of $2,000 to $3,000, in a manufacturing business in this city, (there being no competition,) which will pay AT LEAST from 75 to 100 per cent profit clear of all expenses, as can be satisfactorily demonstrated. No one need apply who has not the above amount at command, as this is no CATCH-PENNY advertisement. Reference given and required. Address, with real name, P. O. Box 3774, stating when and where an interview may be had. je20x2t

WANTED.—Agents wanted to canvass every County in the Northwestern States for the sale of an article which every business man must have, every traveler must have, every railroad man must have, and in fact everybody must have. Also, a large assortment of Patriotic Badges and Pins, Maps, Charts, &c., of the seat of war.
The Small Price of these Articles brings them Within the Reach of All.
Enclose a stamp and receive by return mail a Circular giving full particulars. Address J. H. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 4253. my21-e71e-3m

A STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES AND BOOKS WANTED, amounting to $2,000 or $3,000, or $4,000, for which valuable city property in Central Wisconsin, now renting for six to eight per cent. on the valuation, will be exchanged at fair figures, or good wild land, well located, and a proportion of cash paid. If in a desirable locality in the country preferred. Any person wishing to go out of the Drug Business, and having a suitable stock, will find a good bargain. Address Box 4413, Chicago, Ill. je11x1m

AGENTS WANTED—$1,200 a year made by any one with $10 worth of PATENT STENCIL TOOLS. Stock enough included to retail for $150. Send for Circular, Sample and Stencil Catalogue. Address A. J. FULLAM, No. 254 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo., or 212 Broadway, New York. ap27x1y

BUSINESS WANTED—We wish to take the Agency of any respectable business that we may be entrusted with. We refer to Thompson, Boorman & Co., Publishers of "Farmer's Advocate" and Commission Agents, 213 South Water street, Chicago, or address, Post Office Address "S. R. HAMILTON & BRO." Mount Vernon, Iowa. je17x1w

LUMBER.—Wanted to Exchange for Lumber,
A LOT, 21 BY 80 FEET,
With a two story House, situated on Desplaines street between Lake and Randolph. Apply to D. F. QUIMBY & CO., No. 196 South Water street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. je13-e835-2w

FOR SALE.—The improved business and residence Lots known as No. 296 and No. 187 North Clark street, with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also, the building No. 8 North Clark street, Chicago. Inquire of PETER DUNNE, Executor of Thomas Savage, deceased. my29-e630-1m

FOR SALE OR RENT—A Dwelling House, nearly new, with nine rooms, 1¼ acres of land, located at Harlem, first Station on Galena Railroad, eight miles from Chicago, twenty rods from Oak Ridge Seminary, and sixty rods from Station House. Trains run to accommodate Chicago business men. Fare One Shilling. Terms of sale, $1,300. A small payment required; the balance on five years time. Rent per annum $150, to a small family only. For further particulars inquire at 221 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. my22x1w

STEAM DREDGE FOR SALE.—A powerful Steam Dredge, all in complete working order, 10 horse power. Engine new, good Boiler (Tubular), Boat, &c., &c., will be sold low. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., 199 and 201 Randolph street. N. B.—The Engine and Boiler will be sold separate. je14-e949-1w

LANDS FOR SALE CHEAP, in McHenry, Kane, Ogle, Whiteside, Grundy, De Kalb, Rock Island, Boone, Carroll and Lake, being the same land entered by THOMAS R. GREENE, and now owned by Ardella R. and Mary Ann Greene. Title perfect. Terms easy. Apply to H. B. HURD, No. 11 Metropolitan Church Block, Chicago. mh8-e85-3m

To Rent.

TO BE RENTED—The very desirable English Basement Brick and Marble Front House, Belgrave Terrace, No. 44 May street, between Washington and Madison streets, ten minutes ride from City Hall. House contains Gas, Bath Room, Hot and Cold Water, and use of stable if desired. Is in thorough repair, and will be rented low to a choice tenant. Address Post Office Box 4162, or inquire of J. F. NORTON, 100 Washington-st., Office No. 6. ap21-1y

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS
To Rent—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street. (ap16-81-1y)

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO RENT.
The four story Brick House number 226 Indiana street, with the Furniture therein is offered to rent for the summer on very moderate terms. The chief object being to secure the care of the premises during the absence of the family. Apply to L. D. OLMSTED & CO., corner Lake and Lasalle street. je15-e959-1w

PRAIRIE LAND TO RENT.
Over 3,000 Acres Good Prairie,
WITHIN TEN MILES
From the Chicago Court House, is to let for Cutting Grass and Making Hay, at OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO'S Office, southwest corner of Clark and Lake sts, in Exchange Building. je8-e951-1w

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board, can be had at 266 West Washington street, corner of Morgan. je19x1w

BOARDING.—A Front Room, with Board, for a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, at 98 Lasalle street, corner of Washington, opposite Court House Square. je18x3t

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, which can be had either furnished or unfurnished, suitable for accommodating families or single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day-boarders, as it is only a few moments' walk from the Post Office. je19x1w

BOARD WANTED—A young man who leaves it to others to judge whether he is a gentleman, would like to find an agreeable and sociable family, pleasantly and conveniently situated, to make a home with. No objection to other boarders. South side preferred. References given. Address Post Office Box 1959, giving name, street and number. je20x1w

BOARDING.—A few boarders will find a quiet and pleasant home at 118 Lasalle street—a desirable location. One or two gentlemen and their wives, or four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated. A few day boarders will be received. References exchanged. je17x1w

BOARDING.—Desirable Furnished or Unfurnished Rooms, with Board, may now be had at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State street and Wabash avenue. my19x3m

Lost.

LOST—The following Certificates of stock of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company:
No. 324 for twenty-seven shares,
No. 425 for four shares.
No. 426 for one share.
No. 427 for two shares.
No. 562 for eighteen shares.
Issued in name of Thomas L. Kane.
No. 561 for one hundred and two shares, issued in name of Chas. F. Hacklitt and by him assigned to Thos. L. Kane. Said Certificates having been lost or mislaid, the public are cautioned against negotiating for their purchase, notice having been given to said Company to prevent the transfer for the same.
THOMAS L. KANE.
Philadelphia, June 15th, 1861. je18x3t

LOST—On Saturday, June 1st, between the North City Limits and Dr. Dyer's, a small Hunting Cased Watch, with chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon leaving it at Dr. Dyer's. je15-e951-1w

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About the 1st inst., from the farm of A. Hastings, eight miles west from Chicago, one dark gray HORSE, dark legs, mane and tail, about 15½ hands high, twelve years old or more, had no shoes on. Any information concerning him left at 19 Adams street, Chicago, or at my Farm as above, will be liberally rewarded.
A. HASTINGS.

Illinois Currency, &c.

BROTHERTON & NETTLETON
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
N. G. NETTELTON, Late of Nettelton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.
J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.
Having opened an Office in this city for the purpose of transacting a Banking and Exchange Business, we are prepared to buy
ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN,
AND OTHER UNCURRENT MONEY,
At best rates, and make returns in
Gold and Silver, or N. Y. Exchange,
AS INSTRUCTED.
COLLECTIONS made and promptly remitted for on day of payment.
BROTHERTON & NETTELTON,
Bankers and Exchange Dealers,
Cor. Lake and Dearborn streets.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS
33 Clark Street, S. E. Corner of Lake.
Dealers in Exchange, Coin and Bank Notes.
WE ARE PAYING THE HIGHEST PRICE FOR
DISCREDITED
Illinois and Wisconsin Money.
Do not sell without calling upon us. MERCHANTS AND BANKERS in the Country can rely upon getting the highest market price by sending to us.
We do business on a Specie Basis.
EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK FOR SALE.
COLLECTIONS MADE.
E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS,
je15-e929 1m 33 Clark, cor. of Lake streets.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY,
Wisconsin Currency,
"STUMP-TAIL,"
"STUMP-TAIL,"
"STUMP-TAIL."
To Country Merchants,
To Country Bankers.
THE HIGHEST RATES PAID IN GOLD OR NEW YORK EXCHANGE
For all Kinds of
ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN
CURRENCY.
Packages to any amount sent to me will be remitted for promptly the same day received at the
HIGHEST RATES.
JAMES BOYD,
P. O. Box 454. 38 South Clark street, Exchange Bank Building.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.
BROOKS & MALLORY will buy ALL GRADES of Illinois Currency and Discredited Wisconsin at Highest Rates. Office Old Post Office Building, (up stairs.) WE PAY GOLD.
We particularly invite those having large amounts to sell to give us a call before disposing of the same. We also buy Checks on Marine Bank.

DON'T SACRIFICE YOUR
ILLINOIS
AND WISCONSIN MONEY.
We are paying the HIGHEST RATES for Illinois and Wisconsin Currency in Gold or Exchange on New York to suit parties.
32 Clark street, Southwest corner of Lake.
DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
W. C. CHURCHILL.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY.—I have opened an Office for the purchase of
ILLINOIS CURRENCY,
At the Old Stand of
E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Corner of Lake and Clark streets.
C. S. BUTLER.

CLEARING HOUSE FOR
ILLINOIS CURRENCY.
The undersigned has opened an office at
No. 17 Wells Street,
Lately occupied by Geo. Smith & Co. for the purpose of converting Illinois currency into bonds, where parties desiring to convert their money will be supplied with proper blanks and information.
E. I. TINKHAM. AGENT.

CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY OFFICE. Chicago, June 6th, 1861.
A CARD.—The Chicago City Railway Company are selling eighteen tickets for one dollar, Illinois Currency; and for par funds or specie, twenty-eight tickets for one dollar as usual.
D. A. GAGE, Superintendent.

STATE BONDS
Illinois Currency.
Bonds of all kinds sold at New York Stock Board and drafts given for proceeds on day of sale.
A GENERAL STOCK AND BOND COMMISSION BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
New York Quotations received by Telegraph Daily.
C. B. COBB, No. 9 Telegraph Building.

Miscellaneous.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT
Envelopes and Letter Paper.
Also, the largest and most complete assortment in the country of the popular
UNION AND PATRIOTIC
LETTER PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
We are now issuing a splendid series of accurate Portraits of prominent National men, commencing with those of the distinguished United States Senator, the late
Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,
And the Lamented young martyr,
Col. ELLSWORTH.
To be immediately followed by that of
Sergeant BROWNELL,
"ELLSWORTH'S AVENGER, and the defender of the FLAG OF OUR COUNTRY." Also,
GENERAL SCOTT,
The Hero of a Hundred Battles.
GENERAL BUTLER,
The Descriminator of CONTRABAND GOODS.
MAJOR ANDERSON,
The Hero of Fort Sumter;
Together with other leading men of the present day.
☞ Send three postage stamps and we will enclose Twenty different samples by return of mail.
F. MUNSON,
Stationers' Hall, 140 Lake street, Chicago,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Printer, Book Binder, and Dealer in GOLD PENS, and every variety of Foreign and Domestic Stationery.

70 - - Lake Street. - - 70
GREAT BARGAINS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
To Close Out Stock.
GOLD PAPERS, HALF PRICE,
WINDOW SHADES,
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
&c., &c., &c.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - Lake Street - 70
NEAR STATE STREET.

BLANK BOOKS.
D. B. COOKE & CO.
Have on hand the largest and best selected stock of Blank Books in the city. Their assortment is full and embraces every thing from the smallest Memorandum to the largest Account Book.
FOR MERCHANTS:
LEDGERS, BILL BOOKS,
JOURNALS, NOTE BOOKS,
CASH BOOKS, DRAFT BOOKS,
DAY BOOKS, SHIPPING BOOKS,
RECEIPT BOOKS, BILL BOOKS.
OFFICE STATIONERY.—Arnold's Inks, Steel Pens, Holders, Pencils, Cash Books, Bill Files, Ink Stands, Erasers, Letter Presses, Letter Paper, Envelopes, and every article needed by Merchants, Bankers, Railroad Companies and Brokers.
D. B. COOKE & CO.
No. 111 Lake street, Chicago.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. [illegible]
Public notice is hereby given that [illegible] in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, June 11th, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, August Term, A. D. 1861. [illegible]—Attachment in aid of scire facias to make party to judgment.
Public notice is hereby given to the said Ethel T. Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, that a writ of attachment in aid as aforesaid, issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 5th day of June, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Burgess and against the estate of the said Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, for the sum of six hundred and fifty dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.
Now, therefore, unless you, the said Farnham, impleaded as aforesaid, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Burgess, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago.
Francis W. Buckingham vs. Charles A. Gregory, William Winn, Horace F. Waite, William C. Goudy, Charles B. Waite, Hannah Rattray, Marian Rattray, Euretta Rattray, Francis Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of said Francis Winn and William Winn, and that the heirs of said James Winn, except said Francis and William, are unknown, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Francis Winn, William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, and that a summons thereon issued out of said Court against said Defendants, returnable on the first Monday of August next, 1861, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Francis Winn and William Winn, and the unknown heirs of James Winn, deceased, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
W. T. BURGESS, Compl'ts' Sol'r.
Chicago, June 5th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James G. Maclay and Margaret Maclay, his wife, did execute and deliver unto Edward H. Arnold, as Trustee, &c., a deed of trust dated March 31st, 1858, and recorded in the recorder's office of said county, [illegible]
EDWARD H. ARNOLD, Trustee.
DAVIS & NISSEN, Sol'rs.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, S.S.—Cook County Circuit Court, June Term, A. D. 1861. Ebenezer G. Wolcott vs. [illegible]
A. B. WOLCOTT, Plff's Att'y.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court [illegible]
KING & SCOTT, Complainant's Solicitors.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1861. William T. Seymour vs. Clark Runyon and Laura J. Runyon, his wife, [illegible]
KING & SCOTT, Solicitors for Complainant.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, s.s. Superior Court [illegible]
KING & SCOTT, Compl'ts Sol'r.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI
Fresco and Decorative Painters,
101 WASHINGTON ST., [illegible]
[illegible]

Oil Works.

NEW YORK KEROSENE
OIL COMPANY,
At Prices to Command the [illegible]
[illegible]
DEPOT:
[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
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Chicago Tribune

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1861.

MOUNTED TROOPS.

...any people think that the Government ... made a mistake in not calling more ...alry force into the field. This question ... be found fully and ably discussed in ...rticle from the N. Y. *Post*, inserted in ...her column.

NO BATTLE YET.

...t's difficult to say whether the failure ... general engagement in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House yesterday resulted from a retreat of the enemy, or from the fact that no enemy had been in that ...rter where General Scott expected to ... them. It is certain that no engagement took place.

MISSOURI.

...ov. Jackson and his lop-eared recruits ... making the best kind of time towards ...ansas. They passed through Syracuse, ...ation on the Pacific Railroad, on the ... after the Boonville fight, hotly pursued by Gen. Lyons'. forces. They were ...scating and destroying the property ...iends and foes on their line of retreat. ... fight took place at the town of Cole ...p, in the north of Benton county, on ...nesday last, between a few companies ...ome Guards and a large force of secessionists. The Home Guards, although ...ly armed, made a vigorous defense, ... were finally overpowered and compelled to retreat.

...have information of a positive character to the effect that Gen. Harney ...ly applauds Gen. Lyons' movements, ... has expressed the hope that Claib... ...son may be speedily taken and hung. ... St. Louis *Republican* thinks the Gov... ...r is insane. It says that however his ...on may be accounted for, his blunders ...oo glaring and monstrous for anyone ... madman to be guilty of.

...IP FOR EAST TENNESSEE.

...e Louisville *Journal* says there can ...ittle doubt that the Union men of ...rn Tennessee will appeal to the Federal authorities for recognition and support as an organized Provisional Government representing the State. The adjourned Union Convention of the eastern ...ties was to re-assemble at Greenville ... week, Thomas A. R. Nelson, President, and it was generally understood that ...ction would be to assume the same ...s which the voice of the whole ...try has already ratified in the Wheeling ...ample. Senator Johnson has therefore hastened to Washington to induce ... Cabinet to do in some way for his own ... and people what is being done for ...tern Virginia; and it can hardly be ... his mission shall fail of success. He ...return to Tennessee at once.

...THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

...e results of the special election in ...tucky, on Thursday, for Members of ...gress, are as yet imperfectly obtained; ... the heavy majorities—almost (in some ...ties) the unanimous vote—for such ... as Crittenden and Mallory, leave little ...t as to the general result. Kentucky ... two or three to one for the Union, with ...possible exception of the western district, where the secessionists are stronger ... more defiant, and under the lead of ... candidates as Henry C. Burnett and ...G. Talbott. It is probable the delegation will be a unit. The following were ...ion candidates:

...Lawrence S. Trimble, of McCracken.
...ames S. Jackson, of Christian.
...enry Grider, of Warren.
...aron Harding, of Green.
...harles A. Wickliffe, of Nelson.
...eorge W. Dunlap, of Garrard.
...obert Mallory, of Oldham.
...ohn J. Crittenden, of Franklin.
...m. H. Wadsworth, of Mason.
...ohn W. Menzies, of Kenton.

Harvey Again.

...learn from a source not likely to be mistaken, that Mr. James E. Harvey *has not been recalled* from the Portuguese Mission, although there ... and unquestionable evidence of his complicity with the traitors of South Carolina. If any ... persons should suppose that Harvey ... strong though mysterious hold, not upon ... of State, but on prominent friends ... interested in contracts, and that the ... are not aware of the facts, it would be ... to deny that appearances were in favor of ...pothesis.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

...is the duty of Congress to address a respectful inquiry to the President, ... for the facts in Harvey's case, and ... should be lost by the members in ...ing themselves and the country of ...ters, mysterious or otherwise, which ...operated to keep a traitor in a $7,000 ... after his treason has become ...

The Texas Regulars.

...telegraph states that 400 of the Texas ... have petitioned the War Department ...charge on the grounds of having taken ... not to serve against the Secessionists ...they were prisoners in the hands of the ...

...Government is not bound to recognize ...parole as binding, and to discharge the... ...service would be a very foolish pro... ... A compromise between the scruples ...oldiers and the rights of the Government would be, to send those troops to do ... duty in the West, and thereby fill the ... of the companies ordered to the seat of ... They have certainly taken no oath not ... against hostile Indians in Minnesota, ...or Nebraska. Why should they not ...ched to Forts Ripley, Ridgely and Abercrombie, in Minnesota; and thereby relieve ...hundred volunteers belonging to the ...esota Regiment who could then be ...d to the sacred soil of Virginia to aid ... down the rebellion. It seems ... that the War Department has not be... ... time dispatched these Texas regulars ...frontier forts.

...ilitary Matters in Nebraska.

...aska, though not in the sisterhood of ...s, is as loyal and as full of military zeal ... and two regiments will shortly be put ...eld by Gov. Saunders, one of which is ...ing at Omaha City. These troops ... enrolled for three years or the war, ... probably be employed, where a force ...needed, on the exposed frontier. The ...egiment is officered by Col. J. M. ... Lieut. Col. H. P. Downs, and Major McCord. The departments of the ...ster and Commissariat, and, indeed, ... regiment, will be in efficient working ... in a few days. John McConihe is ... General, under Gov. Saunders as ...der-in-Chief.

...GENERALS.—The N. Y. *Herald's* ...dent at Washington says Gen. Beau... has given orders to his troops not to ... men wearing epaulets in the U. S. ... there being danger that some of the ... generals, who have lately proved so ... to him, may get killed.

... Clemens for the Government.

... slanderously reported that Hon. ... Clemens, late Member of Congress ... Wheeling (Va.) District, was disaffected ... the great cause. This is entirely ... Mr. Clemens has been compelled, by ... long confinement at his home, ... He has never recovered from ... wound received in his duel with O. ... Wise.

...however, by the Wheeling *Intelligencer* ..., that Mr. Clemens was ... the excursion of the Wheeling Con... the camp at Bellaire, Ohio. That ...

...Sherrard Clemens was then introduced ... received with cheers. Mr. C. ... great deal of energy, and his re... ... they were, strongly tested his ... He told the soldiers that ... deliverers, and would be welcomed by every loyal heart in the State. In ... of the rebellion in the Eastern part ... he said the people over there ... potatoes, the best part under ... He struck old Wise with a great ...sarcasm, and was most loudly ap...